AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

Serrough on the in bearings, to dispose a recoal from New Co-

Vel. XXVII.1 WASHINGTON, DECEMBER, 1851.

Close of the Volume.

twenty-seventh volume of the Afri- and of the necessity of a periodical. can Repository. And, in review- to which reference can be made for ing the various events connected with the operations of the American Colonization Society, since the commencement of this publication, as also in view of the increasing favor which both the Society and the Repository are receiving in various parts of the country, we feel that we have great cause for encouragement in this department of our labors. Though the revenue detived from this source does not exceed the necessary expenses incurred in its publication—the amount received from paying subscribers being scarcely sufficient to meet the cost of paper and printing; yet, we doubt not that the increasing interest which the cause of Colonization is receiving throughout the country may be attributed, in no small degree to the circulation of the Repository. And, in view of the importance of the dissemination

THE present number closes the of truth respecting our operations, all the prominent facts relative to the operations of the Society, we consider this publication as a necessary auxiliary to the successful prosecution of our labors in carrying out the great objects contemplated by the founders of the Colonization enterprise—the establishing of an asylum in Africa for all the free people of color, who may desire to emigrate, and affording them the necessary facilities for so doing.

> In conducting the Repository, we have endeavored, and we shall continue to endeavor, to the best of our ability, to render it interesting to our friends, and not offensive to those who may be opposed to the cause. And we earnestly request that our friends will do what they can to increase its circulation, and thus to aid us in carrying on the good work of African Colonization.

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Next Expeditions t Liberia.

WE have made arrangements to send an expedition from Baltimore and Savannah, in the Liberia Packet, to sail from Baltimore positively on the 31st instant, (December,) and from Savannah on the 10th proximo, (Januarya) We have dispatched an agent to Charleston, Augusta, and Savannah, Mr. George W. S. Hall, for the purpose of making all necessary arrangements with reference to emigrants from those cities, and other parts of South Carolina and Georgia. As we shall not probably send another expedition from that part of the country during the ensuing year, we hope all who desire to emigrate to Liberia will endeavor to be in readiness by the time appointed for the sailing of the Packet; and will report themselves immediately to this office, and to Mr. Hall as soon as practicable. country, who wish to embark at ment or delay.

Baltimore, will please give us immediate notice, and will make their arrangements to reach that city on or before the 30th instant.

We have also made arrangements to dispatch a vessel from New Orleans on the 10th proximo, (January.) to sail certainly on that day; of which applicants for emigration in the West and Southwest will please take notice; for unless they shall reach that city before that day, they will probably be disappointed.

Our agent for Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana, the Rev. J. Morris Pease, is now in the South. All persons who wish to embark for Liberia, at New Orleans, will please inform us immediately, and also report themselves to Mr. Pease as soon as practicable, or to Thomas Allen Clarke, Esq., of New Orleans.

We are thus particular in giving Those persons in this section of the notice, to prevent any disappoint-

Sailing of the Morgan Dix.

In our present number will be found a list of one hundred and fortynine emigrants sent to Liberia by the American Colonization Society in the barque Morgan Dix, which sailed from Baltimore on the 1st day of November. Of these emigrants, 97 were free-born persons, principally from the valley of Virginia, 6 purchased their freedom or were pur-

chased by their relatives, and 46 were emancipated slaves, 33 of whom were manumitted by the will of the late Miss Margaret Miller, of Culpeper county, Virginia, who left all her property to be appropriated for their benefit.

John Smith, a good practical engineer, from Winchester, with Harrison Murry, and others, composing them a steam saw-mill, to be located in the county of Grand Bassa.

Several of these emigrants are men of considerable intelligence and enterprise; and we trust that they will prove to be a valuable acquisition to the Liberian Republic.

[Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.]

DEPARTURE OF EMIGRANTS.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 5, 1851.

On Saturday last, the arrangements for the departure of the barque Morgan Dix, Captain Coward, for Africa, being complete, she set sail for the promised land of the Americo-African. It was an hour of deep interest to those who for the first time in their lives had adventured so great an enterprise as to leave their native land, in which they could scarcely ever be said to have felt independence, on account of their peculiar relation to the whites, and embark on the ocean for a distant and almost unknown land. But the African mind is rousing itself from its torpor. It aims at its own regeneration. Noble is the charity, again and again recorded in your columns, of the wealthy and the liberal, who have paid for the freedom of those in bondage; but how shall we estimate—who can help admiring the energies of the man, who by his own irrepressible industry earns five hundred, a thousand, or it may be (it has been) fifteen hundred dollars, to buy himself, or emancipated by their mistress, with and let the Colonization Society be

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a joint stock company, carried with the view of settling them comfortably in Liberia, for which she furnished them with abundant means. The majority were nominally free, i. e. they were not slaves, and they go to be the free, indeed, the citizens of the Liberian Republic. If some natural tears were shed at parting with their friends, the prevailing sentiment was joy, or that cheerful excitement arising out of the novelty of the scene, and the opening prospects before them. One man-a father-took 11 children with him, and left as many behind, perhaps at some future day to follow! Can any one doubt whether the Republic will be populous? The numerous children of this emigration were bright, happy and noisy. I seldom see a black infant but my heart saddens at the reflection of the poor inheritance to which it is born-an inheritance of fear, sorrow, abjection, arising from the pride, prejudice, and power of the possessors of the land. But the poor child on the way to its own rightful land! That looks altogether different. Now you have a good and cheering certainty before you. Behold them there!

Rev. Mr. Paine, of Liberia, informed me there was in the children running about in their towns an elasticity, a joyousness, and even a healthiness not to be found in the land of their bondage. What bright generations rise before the contemplative eye! One of the emigrants has on board a good steam sawmill, which, worked by his skill, will be of great use. One after hmself, and wife, or himself, wife another the elements of an adand family. Such a man will make vancing civilization will be introthe African desert bud and blossom. duced into that late barbarous coun-These are occurrent cases. Of the try, and the problem of emancipaone hundred and fifty-one that em- tion will eventually be fully solved. barked on Saturday, thirty-five were Other emigrations are to follow this,

furnished with the means, and she will multiply them indefinitely. And when the Ebony line shall be in full operation, the expense of passage, provisions, &c., will be materially reduced.

Two of the thirty-five alluded to

in the foregoing communication did not go in the Morgan Dix; consequently, the whole number was, as we have stated, one hundred and forty-nine.

The late Governor Russwurm.

In our last number we noticed briefly the death of Governor Russ-wurm, who so long and so faithfully presided over the colony of Maryland in Liberia. We now lay before our readers a more extended notice of the lamented deceased, from the Christian Statesman; also the action of the Board of Managers of the Maryland State Colonization Society at Baltimore, and of the Protestant Episcopal Mission at Cape Palmas in Liberia, in reference to his character and services:

THE LATE GOVERNOR RUSSWURM.

THE Maryland State Colonization Society, at a meeting held on the 21st of October, passed unanimously the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Board have heard with profound regret of the death of John B. Russwurm, the State Society's agent on the coast of Africa, and Governor of Maryland in Liberia, and desire to express their high appreciation of his character and services.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Board, Mr. Russwurm, as the first colored Governor appointed to that office in Liberia, vindicated, by the eminent ability of his administration, the perfect fitness of his race for the most improtant political positions in Africa, and won for himself a lasting and honorable fame.

Resolved, That this Board deem is their duty here to record, that in the period of fifteen years, during which he was their agent, they never had a single occasion to censure or find fault with his conduct in his official or private character.

Resolved, That in order to perpetuate the memory of one so worthy, this Board will cause a marble monument to be erected at Cape Palmas, with an inscription doing justice to his talents and his virtues.

Resolved, That the president of this society be requested to communicate to Mrs. Russwurm a copy of the proceedings on this occasion, and to express to her the sympathies of the members of the Board in her late afflicting bereavement.

Resolved, That a copy of the proceedings be sent to the acting Governor of Maryland in Liberia for promulgation in the colony; and also be published in the Colonization Journal, and in the papers of the city of Baltimore.

(From the Christian Statesman.)
THE LATE GOVERNOR RUSSWURM.

The name of this distinguished friend of his race and of Africa is identified with nearly the entire history of the Maryland Colony at Cape Palmas. We were acquainted with Governor Russwurm in his youth, and before his thoughts were directed to Africa as his home. Soon

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after he left Bowdoin College, where he received a thorough education, he became the editor of a paper called the Freeman's Journal, in the city of New York; and in this paper, on the 14th of February, 1829, he said, that while he had been opposed to the scheme of African Colonization by free persons of color, his views had become materially altered. "We have always said (he continues) that when convinced of our error we would hasten to acknowledge it. That time has now The change which has arrived. taken place has not been the hasty conclusion of a moment; we have pondered much on this interesting subject, and read every article within our reach, both for and against the Society, and we became from the examination a decided supporter of the American Colonization Society. We know that in making this avowal we advance doctrines in opposition to the majority of our readers, to many of whom we are personally known, and for whose opinions we still entertain great respect; but how unpopular soever they may be, we know they are conscientious ones, formed from no sordid motives, but having for their basis the good of our brethren.

"We have carefully examined the different plans now in operation for our benefit, and none, we believe, can reach half so efficiently the mass as the plan of colonization on the coast of Africa; for, if we take a second look into any or all of them, we find them limited to a single city or State. We consider it mere waste of words to talk of Governor Russwurm was elevated ever enjoying citizenship in this country; it is utterly impossible in the nature of things; all, therefore, since, has enjoyed, in that station, who pant for this, must cast their eyes elsewhere.

Where shall we find this desirable spot? If we look to Europe, we find that quarter already overburdened with a starving population; if to Asia, its distance is an insuperable barrier, were all other circumstances favorable. Where then shall we look so naturally as to Africa? In preferring Liberia, we wish not to deprive any of the right of choice between it and Hayti, as it is not our design to say aught against Havti or the able ruler at its head : but it is a fact well known to all, that our people have strong objections against emigrating to that country, arising, in many cases, from the unfavorable reports of those who have returned. Sensible of the fact, then, of the unwillingness of our people to emigrate to Hayti, we feel it our duty to offer to their consideration our present sentiments concerning African colonization: and perhaps, what we may be able to offer hereafter may be the means of enlightening some whom it was our misfortune to have misled by our former opinions."

Soon after the appearance of this open and manly avowal of the change of his opinions in regard to Africa, he embarked for Liberia, and resided for several years in Monro-When, through the abilities and wise and persevering negotiations of our friend Dr. James Hall, the Maryland Colonization Society obtained possession of territory at Cape Palmas, and this gentleman, having established there the power and influence of civilized government, returned to the United States. to the high office of Chief Magistrate over that Commonwealth, and ever the confidence of the Marsland Society, and discharged its duties with "The interesting query now arises, great advantage to all classes under

was at the head of a small and, for a time, feeble community, in the immediate vicinity of far more numerous barbarous and jealous native tribes, and called upon to adjust many difficult and perplexed questions, and to conduct the affairs of the colony with the utmost calmness and discretion, yet with firmness and without fear. He combined with great good sense a quiet and unostentatious manner, a gentle, modest, and amiable temper, well adapted to allay excitement, to conciliate confidence and regard, to satisfy all sober expectations, and all honest and reasonable demands. Free from ostentation and arrogance, little disposed to the slightest exhibition of vanity, he fulfilled the trust committed to his hands with uniform fidelity, and in all seasons of peril and difficulty, in hours of ill health and depression, with amiable fortitude and invincible reslution. Two years ago, the writer of this visited him in his own home at Cape Palmas, and received from him and his now, alas? bereaved family, those kind and considerate attentions which are so gratifying to the heart of a stranger, after a long sea voyage, in a foreign land. My opinion of his intelligence and learning increased at every successive interview. The more I saw of him the more I esteemed him; and I am most happy to be able, in this humble tribute, to state that he had, within the last few years, become with the Episcopal connected Church, and given unequivocal evidence of his earnest and deep attachment to the truth and the Kinddom of Jesus Christ. Be his name forever honored; and may an appropriate monument, reared on the have left behind him, in the good summit of that beautiful Cape, re- which he has accomplished, an enmind every visiter who may ascend during monument to his fame; but

his authority and protection. He it, that there, after a life dedicated to the civilization of Africa, repose all that is mortal of the remains of John B. Russwurm.

> Action of the Protestant Episcopal Mission at Cape Palmas, with reference to the late Governor Russwurm.

> MOUNT VAUGHAN, NEAR CAPE PALMAS, WEST AFRICA, June 26, 1851. Rev. Mr. McLain:

Dear Sir: I send a copy of resolutions, which you will please publish in the "Repository," and oblige

Yours, very truly, . RAMBO.

At a meeting of the Protestant Episcopal Mission at Cape Palmas, W. A., held June 23d, 1851, the following resolutions were adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the afflictive Providence which has removed from our midst the late lamented Governor of the Maryland Colony, in Liberia, John B. Russwurm, esq., calls forth our deepest feelings of regret for the loss thus sustained by his bereaved family, the commonwealth, the church and ourselves.

Resolved, That in the discharge of his arduous and responsible duties as the chief executive officer of this colony, his measures were characterized by a wise and prudent policy, and executed with rare energy and fidelity. His judicious counsels and vigorous action will be missed in the halls of public business, and in the homes of the destitute and the afflicted; and the widow and the orphan will weep for him who was their ever ready and generous benefactor. Had Governor Russwurm sought only the applause of his fellow-men, he would

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tified by nobler principles. We mourn his loss as a Christian brother. The kindness which he ever extended to the members of our mission, and his efforts to promote the diffusion of a pure and enlightened Christianity, evidenced his love for the Redeemer's cause and

Resolved. That we tender to his bereaved widow and children the expression of our deepest sympa-

his efforts were directed and sanc- I thy in their affliction, and fervently commend them to the kind protection of the Father of the fatherless, and the widow's God.

> Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent for publication to the editors of the "Liberia Herald." "Spirit of Missions," and the various colonization journals in the United States.

> > E. W. HENING.

Chairman.

J. RAMBO, Secretary.

Trinidad or Liberia?

briefly the efforts recently made by Mr. Pollard, agent of the Government of Trinidad, to induce some of the free colored people of Maryland to emigrate to that Island. We now lay before our readers a letter written by an intelligent colored man of Baltimore, in answer to the statements made by Mr. Pollard at a large meeting of colored persons in that city; in which letter, we think good and substantial reasons are set forth why Liberia should be preferred by the free people of color as a home for themselves and their children.

We also copy from the Baltimore Clipper an interesting article in reference to this letter.

[From the Baltimore Clipper.]

INTERESTING LETTER. We publish in another column, an interesting letter from a very intelligent colored man of this city, to the Rev. John Seys, on the subject of African colonization. He employs sound

In our last number, we noticed as the future home of the free people of color of the United States, in preference to any other place; and there can be no doubt that what he says in regard to the climate of that country, and the great rewards of industry, is strictly true. We have seen some members of the Maryland Colony, who revisited our State. who had been prosperous in the highest degree; and have read letters from the late Governor Russwurm, Dr. McGill and others, which spoke in the most favorable terms of the improvements of the colony, intellectually and morally, as well as in pecuniary circumstances. We look upon the colonies established on the coast of Africa as the commencement of the regeneration of the people of that entire continent; for the natives, seeing the superior condition of the colonists, are seeking to have their children instructed at the colonial schools: and thus civilization and the Christian religion will gradually spread and enlighten those who are now in a state of barbarism.

Philanthropists every where desire to see African colonization promoted, as the best means of advancing the interests of the free colored race reasoning in favor of adopting Africa in the United States, and of averting the fate which impends over them should they remain here. The letter which we to-day publish is written with great good sense, and should be maturely considered by the free colored people of Maryland. They are called upon to choose their future home, and are offered a choice between Africa and the British West India Islands. It is for them to decide which will be the preferable place; but the writer favors Africa, for reasons which he assigns. There should be consultation, and, as far as may be practicable, an understanding among them, so as to cooperate in whatever movement may be resolved on. We feel anxious that they should act, because we desire to see them removed to a scene where they can assume all the attritutes and enjoy all the rights of freemen.

MESSRS. EDITORS,-The following is from the pen of one of our most intelligent and worthy colored men of this city. He was present at a lecture delivered to the people of color, in which they were urged to emigrate to the Island of Trinidad, in the West Indies. His views are correct, and I think will have a tendency, if published, to benefit the cause of emigration to Liberia. By inserting the article in your widely circulated paper, you will oblige the friends of African colonization, and especially,

Your ob't serv't, JOHN SEYS. BALTIMORE, Oct. 25, 1851.

DEAR SIR,-I attended last night a large meeting of the most respectable colored people of this city, to the delivery of an invitation ten-State, by the Colonial Government and should not be treated with con-

of Her Britanic Majesty's colony of Trinidad, by Mr. Pollard. As the honorable gentleman took till near ten o'clock in the delivery of this invitation, together with copious explanations thereon, there was but a poor opportunity for any one to express his views on the important subject.

Myself, for one, not being fully satisfied with the worthy gentleman's views, I thought that I would like to offer a few ideas which differ from his a little.

The gentleman mentioned with a good deal of pains, the several places named, as fit homes for the colored man, giving the preference, as a matter of course, to Trinidad. In stating the invitation, we learned that the government only wanted laborers, two kinds of mechanics excepted, though others are included, on the ground that they pay their own passage, but in either case they are to have a grant of two acres of land. In effect, in this country, we are hewers of wood and drawers of water, and we are invited to Trinidad to be hewers of wood and drawers of water. Now one of the things which I wish to know is, where is the difference in filling this post in a foreign land, with filling the same post of honor in our native land?-But some will say, you cannot stay here, even to fill the place named above. Well, if this be so, would it not be wise to make a strict inquiry, whether this is the best that can be done for us? It seems plain to me, that laborers, under the British Government, can never be advanced to a much higher rank. The elements of future greatness are not very thickly mixed which meeting was called to listen in the cup drank by the laboring portion of the British subjects. But dered to the colored people of this this home is better than no home,

ought to reserve to ourselves the privilege of looking around us before we embrace it.

I noticed that Mr. Pollard studiously enumerated the advantages of Trinidad, but none in relation to other places which he named. On the contrary, he named with great emphasis the disadvantages of these places, and applied them with great force to Liberia. He named from the writings of several persons certain passages, giving a bad name to some of the places mentioned. It was said that Africa was a very sickly place, and that people could not live there. At this the writer was surprised, and was caused to wonder, how it comes to pass that amidst the unnatural avenues of destruction going on in that country for hundreds of years together, growing out of the slave trade and the superstitions of the people themselves, there should still remain a hundred and fifty millions of souls. But my opponent will say: If I have one, that the native tribes are acclimated to that country, namely Africa, and they do not die faster than in other countries. To this I answer, that a sickly climate is a sickly climate, and the natural inhabitants must die proportionably faster than in healthy climates. The climate of this healthy country in which we live would be as precarious to the native African as Africa would be to us. And as to the colonists, some of them die, and some of them live; and I have seen several who, after fifteen or sixteen years residence there, looked as well as we do, and who showed signs of mental improvement, far surpassing ours who have remained here.

As to Liberia as a home for the

tempt, while at the same time we show of reason, the climate excepted; and this difficulty has to be encountered by all settlers from temperate to tropical climates. The government is truly republic, and rests in the hands of the people. If any doubt this, they are referred to the fact, that Liberia is acknowledged by the greatest powers of the earth as a free and independent people, which never could have been done by a nation of discernment such as Great Britain, if this independence was a mere humbug. It should not be forgotten, that no nation has ever achieved such wonderful exploits,-as in thirty years from its foundation, to declare itself free and independent, since the world began, -and that too, amidst all those insuperable calamities of which Mr. Pollard and others have spoken.

The natural resources of Africa are not surpassed by any country on the globe, and he who can have health there with sufficient means to sustain himself one year, with management and industrious habits. can't well fail to be independent in six or seven years .- Here, ten instead of two acres of land are given, and abundance of good land may be bought for one fourth the amount mentioned by Mr. Pollard. A coffee plantation alone, which may be raised in three years, of two thousand trees, would make a man independent in that time. The enemies of Africa put me in mind of the enemies of christianity. They condemn it without an examination of the evidences in its favor.

I am anxious that my brethren should be united in their choice of a future home. It strikes me we never can be a nation in any spot on earth, if we cannot be in Africa. Nothing short of national aggrancolored man, I see no objection that dizement with overwhelming proofs can be urged against it with any of capacity for self government,

will wipe off the stain that disgraces | Now if there be any proof that us, and place us where we ought to Trinidad is that future home, then, be. Unless indeed we do deserve the most shameful stigma under which stick to Africa until this proof be we have so long rested, that we are given. inferior to the rest of the human race.

that is my place; if not, I shall BALTIMORE, Oct. 14, 1851.

Rev. Dr. Humphrey on Colonization.

In our present number, we publish six interesting articles from the pen of the Rev. HEMAN HUMPHREY, D. D., formerly president of Amherst College, and at present a resident of Pittsfield, Mass. These articles first appeared in the New York Observer; and as many of our readers may not have had the pleasure of perusing them, we doubt not they will be gratified to see them in the Repository. They contain many striking truths and deductions with reference to the condition of the free people of color in the United States, and the advantages of emigrating to the Republic of Liberia.

AFRICAN COLONIZATION.

Mr. Editor: Will you allow me room in your widely circulated paper for a few articles of moderate length, on the subject of African colonization? If I rightly discern "the signs of the times," this is one of the most important subjects to which the attention of your numerous readers, and indeed of the whole American people, can be called. The time has come, when every true Christian, every patriot and philanthropist, should, if possible, have his mind made up on the question, What duties do I owe to the colored race amongst us? and this question involves several others

of great practical concernment, such ns these: Can the free blacks remaining here, and whether in the slave or free States, hope ever to enjoy equal rights and privileges with us? If not, can they be colonized any where, within the bounds of our national domain, vast as it is, with any reasonable prospect of remaining unmolested, and of founding and maintaining a free and independent republic of their own? Can they any where else on the American continent? If not, is there any other part of the world to which they should be advised and encouraged to emigrate, where they can be as free and independent, as the white race are here? Is there room for them in the young Republic of Liberia, and would she be willing to receive them? What connection is there between colonization and the abolition of the slave trade? What are its prospective bearings upon the civilization and redemption of Africa? Could the whole great family of African descent in this country, under any system of gradual emancipation, ever be returned to their own land? What obligations rest upon us to help them back, as fast as they wish to go? And what rich national returns might we expect, in the approving smiles of Heaven upon our philanthropy, and a vast and lucrative commerce?

These are some of the questions that meet us, at the threshold of our inquiries. It is a great subject -one of the greatest, when viewed

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upon the vital interests of two continents and two races, that can be brought before the minds of a Christian people. I believe the scheme of African colonization, as propounded by the Society which was organized at the City of Washington in 1816, will be looked back upon, fifty years hence, as second in importance, to no enterprise of the nineteenth century. Feeble and despised as it was at first, like other agencies which have changed the face of the world, it has already more than realized the most sanguine expectations of its philanthropic projectors, and promises to bestow incalculable blessings upon the whole race of black men.

My soul exults in the prospect. My children will see great things done for our colored brethren here, and, through their instrumentality, for Africa. Under the control of an All-wise and benign overruling Providence, causes are operating to "break every yoke," and fill the air with jubilant voices, which can no more be frustrated than the laws of nature. Slowly these causes may operate for some time to come, but surely they will. "Though the vision tarry, wait for it,-for it will come, and will not tarry." Put me down as an idle dreamer, let who will, I feel sure of it. The blood of Africa, which has been for centuries reddening the Atlantic, will be staunched. It will be done by colonies planted all along, where the barracoons have stood upon her bloody These colonies will be sent shores. out by their own consent, aye more, by their earnest request, from all the principal ports of our sea-board, will grow up into powerful Christian States, and bestow countless blessings upon the whole continent of be called, who shall throw the most Africa. In saying all this, do I forget

in all its aspects and its bearings that there are great and apparently insurmountable obstacles in the way? But, "who art thou O great mountain? Before Zerubbabel thou shalt become a plain." "Nothing is too hard for the Lord," and believing as I do, that the great Colonization enterprise is from him, I cannot doubt, that he will prosper it more and more. I am sure I shall not do justice to the subject, even, as it lies in my own mind. It is too vast and difficult for any powers that I possess. Still less, if possible, can I hope to satisfy every reader. Some doubtless will dissent from the positions which I take, and the conclusions to which I come. But "this is a free country," (a great anomaly always excepted,) and the free discussion of every great question, is the way to settle it on right and safe ground.

> In the discussion of every topic, I shall "show my opinion;" shall say what I honestly think, upon my own responsibility, and let it pass for what it is worth. Let others "show us a more excellent way," if they can. I, for one, will rejoice in it. But I must first be convinced that it is a better way. I have no point to carry, no interest to gain, no ambition to gratify. The field is wide and open alike to all. The condition and prospects of the three million and a half of colored people in the United States of America, furnish a problem, complicated and stubborn enough, to task, if not to baffle, the wisest in their attempts to solve it. While this should make us diffident of our own abilities, and distrustful of our most confident solutions, it affords no reason why we should give it up in despair. The problem will be solved, sooner or later; and let him be most honored, by whatever name he may light upon the question, which has

hitherto baffled the wisdom and philanthropy "of the ancients," as well as of the most enlightened of the present generation.

CONDITION AND PROSPECTS OF THE FREE COLORED PROPLE IN THE U. STATES.

Messrs. Editors:—Here is the proper starting point for the advocates of African Colonization. In asking Congress, State Legislatures and individuals for funds to assist in carrying back, with their own consent, the free people of color to the native shores of their ancestors, it is incumbent on us to show that the number is sufficiently large to require public, as well as private pecuniary aid, and that their condition and prospects would be essentially bettered by the removal.

It appears by the returns of the census just taken, that they now number about half a million. have not the census before me at this moment; but it is quite immaterial. We know that this hapless class of men, women and children. are scattered all over the free as well as the slave States, though the majority of them are found in the latter. Though of a darker skin, they are our brethren, descended with us from one common parentjust as "fearfully and wonderfully made." Life and liberty are as sweet to them as to us. They are capable, many of them at least, of as high degrees of mental, social and moral improvement. They are as easily excited to joy and sorrow; and to gratitude, also, if not to resentment. Some of them are far superior, in every intellectual and moral quality, to a large class of our own color; worthy to be trusted as friends, and justly entitled to as high privileges and immunities as we enjoy.

But what is their actual condition, in this boasted land of equal rights,

social, political, and religious? Many of them have by their industry acquired some property. A very few are even in independent circumstances. A great majority of them, I have no doubt, would be good citizens, if they were allowed to be citizens at all. But what, I ask again, what is their actual condition, as a class,-I should rather say as a caste? Everybody knows that in the slave States the free blacks are barely tolerated, at best. They are looked upon with an evil and suspicious eye, and their natural increase is deprecated as a public burden, calamity, and peril. How long is it since the Governor of Virginia, in his annual message to the Legislature, recommended the banishment of them, 50,000 or more, from the State? Some of us very well remember. At this moment they are scarcely endured, in any of the great slaveholding States, either in the towns or on the plantations. And what are the natural and necessary consequences? As a class they are ignorant, degraded, and shiftless. It would be a miracle if they were not. What encouragement have they to try to better their condition? Under similar disabilities, we should be quite as bad, if not still more reckless and debased. They have no means of elevation, no such incitements to industry, frugality, and improvement as we have-nothing to beget self-respect, or to develope any of the higher, social, and manly virtues. Such, with rare exceptions, is their hopeless condition in all the slave States. They are called free negroes; but alas I what does their freedom amount to? What, to them, is the name, but a cruel mockery? In some respects they are even worse off than the slaves, as I shall show before I am through.

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And how is it here, at the North edly regarded with more favor than at the South. They are not watched and feared and hated, on this side of Mason and Dixon's line, as on that. They have better advantages for education, higher inducements to be industrious, moral, honest, and sober. Their oath is allowed in our courts of justice; and in two or three of the free States they are permitted to vote for town and State officers. This is something in the letter. It is better than nothing-but how much better?

What, after all, is their real social and political standing in New England, or in any of the free States? norant and degraded foreigners that come to our shores? Are they chisements. They are an oppressed and degraded caste. They feel it every day of their lives, and it keeps them down. They are not looked upon as men, in the true and proper sense of the term. They are not treated as free citizens of the republic, but as helots, bearing, by mere sufferance, the title of freemen. And where they may vote at the polls, there is no written law to hinder their being voted for. In this sense they are eligible to offices of trust and profit. That is, there is nothing in the laws to prevent their being chosen selectmen, sent to the legislature, or put upon the bench. But there is a law, (unwritten though it be,) as inexorable as the laws of Draco, which shuts them all out ed.'

Call it prejudice against color; Taken together, they are undoubt- call it the tyrannical interdict of a wicked public opinion; call it what you will, it is a law which no legislation can repeal. It is the virtual disfranchisement of the whole colored population of the free, no less than of the slave States. With a single and almost accidental exception, not a man of them, so far as my knowledge extends, holds any civil office, from the St. John's to the fartherest West.

Do you say this is a cruel proscription of a race as good as we are? I admit it; but so it is. Such is their actual condition. So it has been now for two centuries.

And what, if they remain amongst Are they put on the same level with us, are their prospects for two cenwhite men, even with the most ig- turies more? Can they calculate upon any such change in public opinion as would put them upon a treated as equals, as guests, as en- level with ourselves? Will they or titled to the same social standing their children's children live to see with men of our own color? Who the day? Will it come so long as does not know the contrary? Who the proud Saxons rule the land? does not know that everywhere they By whomsoever cherished, it is a lie under many and grievous disfran- forlorn hope. The controlling tendencies are all the other way. The whole history of the world is against it. No two races differing as much as the Caucasian and African do, ever dwelt together in the enjoyment of equal consideration, rights and privileges. So long as these marked natural distinctions exist, one or the other will hold the ascendancy. In effect, if not in name, one will be the masters; and the other, if not literally and legally slaves, will be regarded and treated as an inferior race-as a degraded caste. Nothing, I am firmly persnaded, but amalgamation, can prevent it. And who, in the case before us, will plead for that? any, speak; for him have I offend-

By giving different constitutions

sympathy which is so often expressof the human family, God evidently
intended they should be kept separate. The unhappy state of things
in the United States has grown out
of the enormously wicked infringement of this divine allotment. The
black men ought never to have been
brought to America. They do not
belong here. God gave them a better home in Africa.

sympathy which is so often expressed in private conversation, in public
addresses and printed resolutions,
not only that there is room enough
here at the North, and in the free
States at the West for twice half a
million of our colored brethren; but
that we should be glad to have them
come, by hundreds and by thousands,
just as fast as they will. But what are
the facts in this case? Is it true,

"But since they have been here for so many generations, ought they not to be encouraged to remain and contend for their rights till they obtain them?" So many of their friends believe, and so they have counselled-sincerely, no doubt. But with the prospect before the free blacks, is this good advice? Is it the best that can be given them? I presume that those who most earnestly exhort them to remain, would not try to discourage them from seeking a better home, if they believed there was no reasonable hope of their ever gaining their rights by staying. And what, I ask once more, is there to encourage such a hope? It is folly, if not downright infatuation, for our colored brethren or their confidential advisers to shut their eyes to what is passing, both in the free and slave States. "The signs of the times" are anything but encouraging.

The fact that the slave States are, one after another, passing the most stringent laws against the immigration of free negroes, of every shade, from any and every quarter, speaks volumes on this subject. Every door of entrance will soon be so effectually closed, that not one of this poor ostracized class, coming into a slave State, will be harbored for a day.

FREE BLACKS IN FREE STATES.

ONE would think, from the deep

ed in private conversation, in public addresses and printed resolutions, not only that there is room enough here at the North, and in the free States at the West for twice half a million of our colored brethren; but that we should be glad to have them come, by hundreds and by thousands, just as fast as they will. But what are the facts in this case? Is it true, that large numbers of the free blacks from the South would be welcome in any of the free States? If in any one, Ohio from the sympathy which she has so often expressed, ought to open her arms widest. But what proofs has even Ohio given, that as many as will, may come, and settle upon her rich soil, and multiply, and enjoy the protection of her laws! How was it, when a few years ago, Mr. Randolph's 400 emancipated slaves immigrated to Mercer County, to take possession of the land which the agent had purchased for them? Why, they had scarcely arrived under his protection, when they were mobbed, and driven off and scattered.

To back up this outrage, a meeting of the citizens was called, at which it was Resolved, "That we will not live among negroes. As we settled here first, we are fully determined that we will resist the settlement of blacks and mulattoes in this County. to the full extent of our means, the bayonet not excepted." And again, "Resolved, that we who are here assembled, pledge ourselves not to employ or trade with any black or mulatto person, in any manner whatever, or permit them to have any grinding done at our mills, after the first day of January next."

And in alluding to this outrage upon humanity, what said the member from that district, in his place upon the floor of Congress. That "his constituents, his friends and

out of the County. They had said around them, If you want negroes to reign over you, take them to your own firesides, but into this district

they shall not come."

Yes, they were "mustered out"they were ejected from farms to which they had as good a title, as any white man in the State. The utmost toleration doled out to them was, that they might crawl into some miserable hut, a family here and a family there, to be "hewers of wood and drawers of waters," to their lordly white persecutors. And now, to make assurance against negre immigration doubly sure, the Convention for revising the Constitution of Ohio, has just incorporated their settled purpose and policy into the organic law of the State, and there is not a doubt that the people will ratify

The first section provides, that no negro or mulatto shall come into the State, after the adoption of the || it, and so would every free State in Constitution; passed, 94, to 40.— The second section makes all contracts with them void, and imposes fines, of not less than ten dollars, nor more than five hundred, on all persons employing them.

The Convention now sitting in Indiana, has by a decisive vote, excluded negroes and mulattoes from hereafter settling in the State; and also determined that all contracts with them shall be void, and that whoever employs or encourages them to remain, shall be liable to the same fine as is provided in the new Constitution of Ohio. It is well remembered that Illinois, two or three years ago, incorporated a similar article, though not quite so stringent, in her revised Constitution.

rising State of Iowa. A bill has been but the name? They might perhaps

neighbors had mustered the blacks provides for the removal of all free persons of color, emancipated in to the abolitionists and all others other States, with a proviso, that those already there, may remain, but disqualifying them from acquiring any additional real estate. Pennsylvania is following hard after; and I put it down as a moral certainty, that no free State in the Union would long permit a great and increasing influx of free negroes and mulattoes, from whatever quarter they might come. It might be a great hardship to shut them out, and it certainly ought not to be done, save from the imperative urgency of self-protection. But I can conceive of a case in which, should any of the large slave States expel the free blacks, they might flock to a small free State in such multitudes, as to become an intolerable burden, and that to guard against this, such a State would have a perfect right to set bounds to the inundation. At any rate, Rhode Island, Connecticut, or Massachusetts would certainly do the Union. The blacks already free, and those that may be emancipated and sent out of the slave States, (and they will be sent out, if freed at all,) cannot be colonized at the North, certainly on this side of Upper Canada, and they will not be allowed to come and mingle amongst us in such numbers, as to mar our goodly heritage, or drive us from it.

But suppose there were no constitutional or other restrictions to keep them out, what would their social and civil condition be, in the midst of a great and outnumbering white population, holding all the power, and nearly all the intelligence, and wealth of the State? Would they be put upon the same social and political level? Would Next comes the young and rapidly they be free citizens, in any thing introduced into her legislature, which be made eligible by the laws, to of-

fices of public trust and emolument, | Every body was there, and every another to stand any chance of being chosen: and who of them would be elected to help make the laws or to administer them? What black man, however able and worthy, would be hold any other important place under the government? Who that remembers the past, and with a wellbalanced mind looks at the darker present, believes that he shall live to see the day, or that his children will, when colored and white members will be found sitting side by side in the halls of debate, and the public boarding-houses, either at Washington, Columbus, Albany, or Boston? And if the colored people cannot be made in all respects equal to ourselves, so long as they remain in the midst of us, would they be satisfied with their condition? Ought they to be satisfied? The more enlightened and respectable they might become, the more keenly would they feel their hopeless disabilities.

Even the blacks who were born and have always lived in the free States, are not at home with us. Their depressed condition painfully reminds them every day, that they How much less would are not. their brethren be coming strangers from the South. Those who dwell amongst us, may not be willing to emigrate; but how deep and sad is their social depression. I can never forget what feelings I had, when happening to be in Boston, on one of her annual gala days, three or four years ago, I mingled with the joyous crowd, upon her beautiful promenade. It was a bright May afternoon, and there could not have been less than from forty to sixty thousand people of all classes and ages, on and about the Common. be regarded and treated by their

but what would that avail them? It | face was radiant with smiles. But is one thing to be eligible and where were the colored men, women, and children of Boston? I could not find them, though I looked for them as I passed through the crowd, in "all quarters." They were not there. Two black men, sent to Congress, or be allowed to I did indeed descry, at last, standing apart within the enclosure. noticed by nobody; and just without, were two or three little girls of the same hapless race, looking timidly through the iron fence at the throngs of white children, in whose sports they might take no part. This was all! And shall more of the same race be encouraged to emigrate to Massachusetts, when driven out, in one way or another, as they will be from the slave States? How will they support themselves? what will they find to do when they get here? I cannot shut my eyes to the fact; that white servants and laborers are fast crowding out the blacks that are already here, from the hotels, from the livery stables, and other places, where they used to find employment. They are disappearing from the wharves, they are hustled out of all the places of business, where service is wanted, by swarms of Irish and other foreigners. The same is true in all, or nearly all of the cities and large towns of the other free States. The white hackmen, carmen, and waiters will not endure them, if they can help it, and in spite of all we may say and do, they will find a thousand ways to annoy them.

Many of them, indeed, can leave the cities, as they have lately been advised to do by a convention of their own color, and settle upon farms in the country, where I have no doubt they would be better off; but they would still remain depressed; would

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r n t neighbors as an inferior caste. The iron chain which has bound them down for two hundred years, will bind them as long as they remain scattered as they now are over the lave or the free States.

I have said nothing about the feasibility of colonizing them anywhere within our present State limits, because it seems to me, that nobody who looks at the question in its true light, would advise them in going out from us, to settle down together, a few thousand here, and a few hundred there, if whole townships, or even counties should be given them. Supposing they would remain unmolested, and flourish for a little while in New York, or Ohio, or Michigan, or in any other of the fifteen States, would it be best for them to make experiment? Could they have laws and rulers of their own? . Would not the ever growing and encroaching white population, ere long, break them up, or if they staid, reduce them to a condition little better than that of serfs?

But the fire hundred thousand free blacks now in the United States of America, and their posterity, must live somewhere. They have as much right to an inheritance in this or some other land, as an equal num ber, of a fairer skin. As they cannot remain among us and be truly free, they must be colonized as fast as they will consent to go, and in locations, where either by themselves, or with brethren of their own color, they can have governments and rulers of their own, and build up independent and flourishing Christian States. Can they hope ever to do it, anywhere, on this Western Continent? We shall see.

OUR DUTY TO FREE COLORED PERSONS.

In expressing my deep and settled shores of their ancestors. They conviction that the free blacks can must be encouraged; they must

never enjoy the blessings of a free and independent republic of their own, anywhere on this continent, and looking across the ocean to their fatherland, where such a government has already been established by their brethren, who stand ready with open arms to receive them; and pointing them to it as their rightful heritage and home, I have not anticipated the speedy emigration of so many hundred thonsands. It must be a work of time. Nor, if they were all willing to emigrate, and the funds could be raised to send them, do I think that the majority of them are yet prepared to go, and help build up a great Christian empire in Africa. franchised, neglected and trodden down as most of them have been for generations, it would be next to a miracle if they were now found so enlightened, temperate, industrious and elevated in their principles and habits, as to be safely trusted with the choice of rulers and the other vital interests of a rising and not yet consolidated State.

If I mistake not, this is a point which has been too much overlooked by the friends of colonization. It would be a curse, and not a blessing, for the young republic to receive into its bosom an overwhelming mass of ignorant, shiftless and dissipated immigrants from the U. S. A., or any other part of the world. Now, it cannot be denied, that while in the aggregate, the number of free blacks who would make good citizens anywhere is large-is greater than all the Colonization Societies could receive, were they to offer themselves,-much remains to be done for the masses, especially in the slave States, before they can be safely carried back to the native shores of their ancestors. They

have the Bible and be brought un- I done to keep it out. industry and economy; their children must be educated. All this and more must be done for them, and we must do it.

There is no need of telling them "you must go back to Africa, and we are doing this to prepare you and your children to return." Leave that to their own choice, under the ordering of a wise and benevolent Providence. Whether they go or stay, it is our duty to do every thing we can to enlighten and save them. The way to convince them how much better off they would be in Liberia or Cape Palmas, than they are or can hope to be in this country, is to clevate them, to give them larger and more comprehensive views of their interests and the destinies of their posterity. Parents who are comfortably well off in our older States, and who would rather remain and die where they were born, often break up and move a thousand miles beyond the lakes and rivers of the West, for the sake of leaving their children " in a large place," and why should not our colored brethren, iffully enlightened, be influenced by like motives to cross the ocean, when otherwise they would prefer staying where they are. Many of the better sort have done it already, and I nothing doubt, that the number will be increased in proportion as we do our duty towards educating and preparing them to go and cast in their lot with brethren of their own color, where they can "be free indeed."

The fact that so many listen to other counsels, now, should not discourage us at all. It often takes time to convince men where their true and best interests lie. Light is

Applications der the sound of the Gospel. They from respectable families, that have must be kindly lured into habits of set their faces towards their proper home in Africa, are steadily increasing. Others who are not yet quite ready, are sending out delegates to see this good land, and are making their arrangements to go over and possess it. I know that, do what we can to prepare the present generation of free blacks for so great a boon as the largest liberty under the rising star of Liberia, many will choose to remain. But if most of them should, what we do to enlighten and educate them, will make them better and happier here than they could be without such encouragement; and their children, if educated for true freedom, as they should be and can be, will turn their longing eyes towards the promised land, and will find some means of passing over to possess it. The time will come when you cannot hinder them if you would. "Why should we stay here," they will say, " a degraded caste, doomed, the great body of us, and our children forever, to the most menial employments, and unable, in many places, to find even these, to earn our daily bread, when in thirty days we can reach our fatherland, and there enjoy all the social, civil, political, educational, and religious privileges, which white men do in America?" They will go, and may the Lord go with them.

But I repeat what I just now said, they must be prepared to value such privileges, and to become good and useful citizens of the commonwealth which receives them, before they go. So far from inducing the idle and vicious to emigrate to Liberia, if I could, I would discourage them. every way in my power. She wants none but sober, industrious families breaking, in spite of all that can be to come. To this point, therefore,

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pecially directed. While we contribute liberally to send out those who are prepared, in the sense just stated, and willing to go, let us consider how much preparatory work is to be done. In this regard we are verily guilty concerning our colored brethren. We have not done what we could to encourage the better class of them-to reclaim the vicious, to educate the ignorant, and to bring them all under moral and religious influences.

In the village where Providence is permitting me to spend the even ing of life, we have a colored church and congregation, with a pleasant house of worship and a settled pas-The Home Missionary Society of the county lend their aid to support the minister, and the benevolent people of the village do something more. While they were destitute, the ministers of other congregations often preached for them, and I have had the privilege of occupying their pulpit again and again. Still, we are not doing enough for these three or four hundred of our population .-And the same, I fear, may be said They are too much everywhere. noglected.

Should any earnest adviser of the colored people to remain in the free States and contend for their rights, eay, "This is just what I think .-All you plead for ought to be done and more. This is the way to prepare them for the enjoyment of equal privileges here, and induce them to stay; and this is what we have been contending for these thirty years." My answer is, Every man has a right to his opinion and to express it .-Mine is directly the opposite. I firmly believe that the more we do to enlighten the free backs amongst us, to prepare them for liberty in the largest and best sense, the more

let our attention and efforts be es- anxious they will be to leave us and go where they can enjoy it; and if I did not, I would still hold, that we have a great duty to perform for their sakes and for our own, if they abide in the land. The more we do to improve their condition, the more sources of happiness they will have, the more indutrious, moral and religious they will be and the better members of society.

My doctrine is take hold of these five hundred thousand free blacks, and lift them up; educate them as first as you can; give them all the Bible; give them the Gospel; fit them for the blessings of liberty and rights of citizenship in the land that waits for their coming, and then, when they are prepared for those privileges which they can never enjoy in this country, I have no doubt they will be anxious to emigrate, and that God in his providence will provide the means.

Much as our white brethren in the slave States want to get rid of the free blacks, we must not do them the injustice to suppose that they wish to drive them out as vagabonds, having nowhere to go. Surely they will hesitate a great while before proceeding to so cruel an extremity. Let them, then, lose no more time, but use every suitable means to fit this anomalous class of their population for all the blessings of free citizenship in Africa, and help them to go back just as fast as the nature of the case will allow. Some of the States have made liberal appropriations already, and I doubt not others will, as the necessity presses harder and harder, and when they come to look more steadily at the subject inits momentous bearings and responsibilities.

WILL THEY BE BETTER OFF? DEPRESSED as the condition of the free blacks in the United States is, and

hopeless as we believe their prospect to be in this Western hemisphere. in advising them to emigrate to another continent, three thousand miles off, and asking for money to aid them, we are bound to show that, as a class, as a race, they would be far better off there than here. It might indeed be the duty of some of the most pious and intelligent of their number to go to Africa and labor for the temporal and spiritual good of their brethren, if they were in every respect as well situated here as we are; just as it is the duty of white missionaries to leave kindred, and country, and all that their hearts most fondly cling to, and go and wear out their lives in foreign lands. It probably would be their duty; for Africa must be Christianized, and, as I shall show in another place, colored missionaries and teachers are, on several accounts, best adapted to the service in that great field. But waiving this, if we cannot demonstrate, that it would be greatly for the advantage of our free colored population to be colonized with their brethren who have already gone to Western Africa, let them by all means stay where they are, and let us do them all the good in our power.

What, then, is there to invite them back to Africa? We have seen what their condition is, and is likely to be, in America. In what respect would it be improved by emigrating to Liberia?

In the first place, the climate of Africa is far more congenial to black men than ours in the Northern States, and quite as much so as at the extreme South. It is going home .-The torrid zone was made for them, and they were made for it. I know climate have been industriously cir- greater in Philadelphia and New

culated, to discourage emigration: and it is true that white men cannot safely settle anywhere on the coast. north of the equator, and south of the Senegal. It is true, too, that colored emigrants must pass through the acclimating fever, soon after their arrival; and that, owing to great exposures and want of medical attendance, many of the first colonists were swept off by it, But who does not know that diseases, more or less fatal, are incident to all new settlements?

The mortality even among the first company that went out, and landed on the low and sickly island of Sherbro was far less than among the first settlers of Massachusetts and Virginia. Half the precious little colony brought over in the May Flower were buried before spring, and the "first three attempts to plant a colony in Virginia totally failed. In six months, ninety of the hundred settlers who landed at Jamestown died. Subsequently in the same brief period, the inhabitants of that colony were reduced from five hundred to sixty." Nothing like this sweeping mortality has ever been experienced among the emigrants to Liberia. Indeed, it would be easy to show, had we time, that emigrants from New England to the alluvial bottoms of the West now suffer a great deal more from sickness, than the colored people do in going to Western Africa. It takes them years to get acclimated in most of our new States and Territories, while it costs our colored brethren scarcely a month in Liberia, or Cape Palmas, under the present treatment of such colored physicians as Drs. Roberts and Smith. It is found, by that many frightful statements with comparing the bills of mortality, regard to the unhealthiness of the that the proportion of deaths in

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the climate is concerned, therefore, the African race are safer there than here.

In the second place, after a year or two, it is easier getting a living in Liberia than here. Tropical fruits of all kinds grow in the greatest profusion-many of them, as the pine apple, spontaneously; so that a child lost in the woods would be in little danger of starving. Under the hand of cultivation, two harvests in a year reward the laborer for his toil; or rather, as they have no winter, and the soil is exceedingly rich, it is seed time and harvest all the year round. Any body can live comfortably there, with but moderate industry, who can live anywhere.

Nay more-who that will, can make himself independent in a few years. "Every settler receives a grant of five acres of good land, and he and his family are supported six months after their arrival. These five acres may be improved so as to be an ample support for any family. One acre will produce \$300 worth of indigo-half an acre will raise a thousand pounds of arrow-rootfive acres will plant one thousand two hundred and fifty coffee trees, which at ave years old will for thirty years bear six pounds to the treecotton will stand many years without replanting, and half an acre will yield enough every year to clothe a whole family-one acre of cane will furnish sugar and preserves abundantly-one acre in fruit trees will give more bananas, plantains, oranges, pawpaws and pine apples than any family can eat. One acre will give fresh vegetables ten months in a year, sufficient for twenty persons. Hogs, poultry, &c., may be raised at pleasure. So far, then, as the means of comfortable living

York than in Monrovia. So far as | from agriculture are to be taken into account, what can any body wish for more? Indeed the danger, if any, is, that the colonists will find they can live too easy; that they will not have sufficient stimulus to industry and enterprise. If any of the emigrants wish to engage in trade and commerce, a boundless interior opens before them, and there are no assignable limits to the exports and imports which in due time will float upon the rivers, crowd their harbors, and fill their warehouses. And then, again, to all the mechanical trades Liberia offers every encouragement that can reasonably be desired.

But prudent men want something more than the promise of health and plenty, to allure them to a new home in a distant land. They want the means and facilities for educating their children. They want schools. They want books. They want newspapers. They want all the means of social and intellectual improvement; and I remark,

In the third place, that colored emigrants from this country will find these advantages awaiting their arrival in Liberia, to a degree that is truly wonderful, considering the age of the colony, and the circumstances under which it was planted. Already they have in Monrovia an academy for boys and a high school for girls. Here, and at the other settlements along the coast, and on the banks of the river, they have common schools acce-sible to the poorest families, just as in New England, and in one respect they go beyond us. In Liberia, parents are obliged by law to send their children to school a certain part of the year, under a pretty heavy penalty. It is true she is yet poor. She wants help to raise the standard of popular education, and to found higher seminaries. She must have it. She will have it, and if not "right early," it will come in due time. Even now, funds are held in trust, as I shall have occasion to show, for establishing a college, as soon as the way is prepared for it.

WHY SHOULD THEY COLONIZE?

In the fourth place; the high advantages of moral improvement and the means of religious instruction in Liberia, hold out the strongest inducements to our free colored people to emigrate. There are now twenty-three or four churches, and more than that number of preachers of the Gospel in Liberia; and more communicants in the churches, in proportion to the emigrant population, than can be found hardly anywhere in the United States of America. They have enjoyed powerful revivals of religion, in which some of the natives, coming down from the interior, have shared. Sabbath is more strictly observed than in most of our New England towns and villages, and the state of public morals is quite as good.

I know what horrifying stories and prophesyings there have been to discourage emigration. But ask the most intelligent British and American officers who have been upon that coast, and often visited Monrovia: ask them how the colonists appear there-how they livewhat they are doing-what their condition and prospects, and their answers will make your heart glad. They are most agreeably disappointed. They are astonished at what they witness of the sobriety, comfirt, intelligence and general prosperity of the colonists. Ask everyondy who has touched upon that coast, within the last four or

She five years, and nine out of ten will tell you that the black men are infinitely better off there than in America.

In the fifth place; the inestimable blessings of liberty and independence, under an established republican government, invite every colored man, woman and child in this country, who can get there, to cross the ocean as soon as possible, and enter the promised land. There they will find a new empire, a rapidly extending republic of black men, the first on the page of history, already beginning to excite the admiration of the world, and acknowledged as an independent State by the most powerful nations. There she stands, looking out upon the great sea, under a government as regularly organized and as promptly administered as if she had been there a century. There is her noble first President, writing messages and state papers, which would do honor to any of our chief magistrates, and constantly recognising the good hand of God, in guiding and protecting the young Republic, in terms which remind us much more of our early Puritan governors, than of their late successors. There, on the heights of Monrovia, stands her state-house, over which waves her striped national banner, surmounted by a new and just risen star, as bright as any of the thirty-one in our own glorious galaxy. There, when her legisthe Senators and Representatives of the people, nearly all of them professors of religion, engaged in earnest deliberation, upon matters pertaining to the public weal. On the bench you will find grave and dignified judges, listening to the arguments of counsel, charging juries, and administering justice, with an impartiality worthy of universal con- yeasyne

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fidence. In this infant state, you will find every department of the government filled by colored men. Not a single white man holds an office there; and the laws are as promptly administered as they are under our government. When you have seen and considered all this and more, tell us what you think of the oft-reiterated dictum, that the African race are doomed by Providence to everlasting servitude-that they are not capable of self-government. In the first place, it is an impeachment of Divine wisdom and benevolence. God never made a race of men so inferior, that when civilized and Christianized, they cannot govern themselves; and then here is a demonstrative proof, that black men can and do govern themselves as well as white men, and thus far, in some respects, better; better, certainly, than the great socalled Republic of France, which claims to stand at the head of civilization, and infinitely more likely to maintain national liberty.

Such is the asylum which God, who is excellent in counsel and wonderful in working, has prepared for our free colored people in Africa; healthy and fruitful, offering educational and religious privileges which they cannot enjoy here, and where they can be free indeed. Does not the Colonization enterprise, then, for which I plead, commend itself to the cool jud gment, the sound, common sense, the liberal patronage, and fervent prayers of every enlightened friend of religion and humanity?

As this is the view I take of it, have have in which I am more and more confirmed every day, how can I help wishing that I had a voice loud enough to sound through the land; that I could persuide thousands who would make good citizens of

the Liberian Republic to emigrate, and the benevolent among us to furnish all the necessary means to carry them back to their own land. Even if I thought they would be no better off there than here, I would urge them to go for their children's sake.

To bring the matter home to my own case and fire-side, this is my deliberate and solemn conviction: If I and my family had African blood in our veins, I would say to my children, "You see what degradation your color dooms you to here. You can never be men in this country. If you can find any way of getting to Africa, do not hesitate for an hour. It will be hard parting with you, if I must, but go, and the Lord go with you. Nay, old as I am, I cannot stay behind. I cannot live long either here or there; but take me along with you. I want to see that good land. I want to breathe a little while as freely as the white men do in America. I want to know how it seems to be a man before I die; when I die, I want to be buried in a free soil, and to leave you free and happy." Nay, if the means of procuring a passage for my family to Liberia could be obtained in no other way, I would beg for the money from door to door. And now, to plead with and for others is my understanding of the Golden Rule; I do as I would be done by; my conscience bearing me witness, and so strongly that it would not let me rest, if I were to remain silent.

I know our colored brethren have had other counsellors, and have listened to them. "This is your native land," say they; "you were born here, and you have as good right to stay as any white man who advises you to emigrate to Liberia. Stay where you are, and

stand up for your rights till you get I could; but I would fain persuade them." But how are they to get them? Would any body advise them to resort to the sword for redress; to rise and force themselves ap to a social and political level with a vastly out-numbering white population? Surely no body would give them any such advice. would be madness for them to attempt it, in this way, if they might. As well might a few and scattered Swiss peasants, clinging with halffrozen fingers to the cliffs of the Alps, rebel against the avalanches. You were born here, and have a right to stay." Who disputes the right? I do not. But so were the Isrceites born in Egypt, and had a right to stay if they pleased. Their fathers had been two hundred vears longer in Egypt, than the children of Ham have been in America. But was it not better to return to Canaan, whence their fathers came, and there build up a great nation, than to remain in bondage, or than to have remained, if they could have been, though not slaves, no freer, no better off than the colored people are amongst us? I would compel no free black to go to Liberia, if humble advocacy.

many thousands. While they choose to remain, let us do them all the good in our power. Let us wait patiently the openings of Providence, and help prepare them for going home as fast as they can. As fast as they are willing to go, let un help them. As their prospects grow darker and darker here, and brighter and brighter in Africa, they will see where their interest lies, and be impatient to be gone. I have much greater fears that there will be a lack of funds to aid them, than that there will be any want of applicants to emigrate.

If colonization could urge no other plea for money but this, that it is bestowing priceless blessings upon the free blacks in the United States of America, to carry them back to their fatherland as fast as they wish to go, I should regard it as a benevolent enterprise, second to no other of the age. But this is only one of its benign aspects. There are other cogent arguments, (unanswerable they appear to me,) either of which recommends the cause to my warm enlistment and

List of Emigrants,

By the Barque Morgan Dix, Captain Washington Coward, from Ballimore, November 1, 1851, for Bassa.

| No. 1. | Names. | Age. | Occupation | Education. | Religion. | Born free or slave. | Remarks. |
|--------|--|--------------------|------------|------------|-----------|---|---|
| 23456 | Culpeper Co., Va. Morgaret Miller, Henrietta G dtr. John Joseph G son Judy Ann dtr. Emily Miller, Albert G son Susan Eliz. dtr. | 6 3 35 14 | | | Baptist, | Slave, do. do. do. do. do. | Em.by Miss Miller, do, do, do, do, do, |

| No | Names. | Age. | Occupation | Education. | Religion | Born free of slave. | Remarks, |
|----|---------------------------------------|------|------------|------------|----------|---------------------------|---------------------|
| | 35 | 1 | | | | | |
| - | Mary Miller, dtr. | | | | -0 | Slave | Em. by Miss Mill |
| | Charles S. " son | | | | | do. | do. |
| | Eliza Miller, | 37 | Weaver, | read, | Danting | de. | do. |
| | George Wm. " son | | weaver, | reau, | Baptist, | do. | do. |
| | Mary Miller, | 40 | Spinner, | | | do. | do. |
| | Lucy M . dtr | | | | Baptist, | do. | do. |
| | Catha'e M. " " | 17 | | | do. | do. | do. |
| | | 15 | | | uos | do. | do. |
| | Joanna 14 44 | | | 1 1 1 1 | | do. | do. |
| 18 | Fayette W. " Bon | | | | | do. | do. |
| 15 | Ed. Henry " | 9 | | | | do. | do. |
| | Philip M. " " | 5 | | | 0 | do. | do. |
| | Andrew J. " " | 3 | | 0.1 | | do. | do, |
| 32 | George E. " gr. ch. | | mins. | | | do. | do. |
| 20 | | 46 | | read, | | do. | do. |
| | | | Seamstress | | Baptist, | dis | do. |
| | | | Shoemaker | read, . | | do. | e do. |
| 17 | Mary F. " dtr Eliza Ann " " | 10 | | 1 | Baptist, | do. | do. |
| | Harriet M. " | | | | | do. | do. |
| | Matilda C. " " | 0 | | | | do. | do. |
| | Peter Miller, | 3319 | Shoemaker | head | Destin | do. | do. |
| | Alexander Miller, | | do. | read, | Baptist, | do. | do. |
| | Infant, | | | | | do. | do. |
| | | | nos. | - 4 | | do. | do. |
| | Rockbridge Co., Va. | 7 | | - | | do. | do, |
| 4 | Henry Alexander, | 54 | Cooper, | | | 12 | |
| | Hannah " wife! | | | | Presby. | Free, | Car but Hamilton |
| 6 | Elizabeth 46 de- | 9 | | | A reboy. | | Em.byJ. Hamilton |
| | Augusta Co., Va | | | | 1 | do. | wo. |
| 7 | Zechariah Miller, | 4 | Farmer, r | ead& write | Meth. | Free. | |
| 히 | Lucinda " wife]: | 0 | | | | | Pur. by her husb'd. |
| | David J. " so | | | 1 | | do. | Pur. by father. |
| | Sarah C. 44 dir. | | | | | do. | do. |
| IJ | Wm. A. " Ceorge R. " | 9 | 120 | | | Fre , | 23 |
| 3 | George R. " Salamary F. " Salamary F. | 1 | | - 1 | | do. | |
| 3] | Mary F | 6 | | | 1 | do. | |
| 9 | Lucinda ") = = | 3 | - | | 1 | do. | |
| 4 | ANTHOR TATTLED ! | UI. | Farmer, | | - 1 | do. | |
| | Nancy " wife 3 | | | | | do. | |
| | Harnah " mother 6 | | 1 | 1 | | Cas. | - 14 |
| 1 | Levi " Henry " Louisa " | 4 | 1 | | | do. | W10 |
| | Levi " E | 9 | | | 1 | do. | 37 |
| | Henry " Co | G | 7, - | | | do. | all . |
| | Shenande ale Co., Va. | of | | 1 | | do. | 1 1 |
| 1 | Elias Grant, | 1 | Farmer, | | | . 1 | |
| | ane " wife: | 1 | earmer, | | | do. | |
| | Rockingham Co., Va. | 1 | | | × 1 | do. | |
| | ohn Feters, | 1 | Farmer, | | | | |
| | datilda " wife; | 1 | c armer, | | | do. | |
| | nny Ann " dtr 1: | 1 | | | 1 1 | do. | |
| 1 | ohn 45 son b | | | | | do. | |
| | | | | | | do. | |
| | en leton G. " " [| š | | | | du. | |

| No. | Names. | Age. | | Education. | Religion. | Born free of slave. | |
|------|--|----------|------------|-------------|-----------|---------------------------|--|
| | August . Co , | Va. | 4 | | | 1 | |
| | Peter S. Ringo | ld, 6. | Farmer, | | Baptist, | | |
| 60 | Nancy " | wife 3. | 5 | | | do. | 1 |
| 61 | Wm. N. " | son 19 | | | | do. | |
| | Lucinda " | dir. 16 | | | - | do. | |
| 63 | Mary C. 44 | ** 14 | | | | do. | |
| | David A. " | son 15 | | 1 | | do. | |
| 65 | Daniel J. " | 66 10 | N. | | | do. | |
| 66 | S rah E. " | dtr. 8 | 3 | | | da. | |
| | Harvey M." | son 6 | | | | da. | to the state of th |
| | Charles G'er | | Farmer, | | | do. | 100 |
| 69 | Francis ** | wife 21 | | - | | do. | |
| | George Vaner | | | | | do. | |
| | Polly 44 | wife 56 | | - | | do. | |
| | Stewart " | 800 23 | | | | do. | |
| | Sarah C. " | dtr. 18 | | | | do. | |
| | Ellen " | 44 16 | | | | do. | |
| | John Henry " | | | | | do. | 31 |
| | Betsy Vaney, | 4.5 | | | | do. | |
| | William Rice, | 53 | | | Baptist, | da. | |
| | | 60 | | read. | Meth. | Shave | Em.by G. Rubush |
| | Elijah Blair, | wife 50 | | - command | 21201111 | da | do. |
| | DESCRIPTION OF THE PERSON OF T | | | | | Free. | do. |
| | A C | 8 m 14 | | | | do. | |
| | many y | dtr. 12 | | | | do. | |
| | SECULIA | ** 9 | | 1 | | | |
| | Susan | 44 7 | | | | da. | |
| | Tames Sen! | 26 | | 30 | Merch | dn. | |
| | Lewis Randolp | | | read&write | Meth. | do. | |
| | Nancy " | wife 25 | - | do. | | do. | |
| | Rockingham C. | | | | | | |
| 37 | rry Hally, | 34 | | read, | | do. | |
| | Louisa " | w fe 27 | | | | do. | |
| | lames " | son 5 | | | | do. | |
| | John A. 44 | ** 3 | | 1 | | do. | |
| | Thos. J " | ** 1 | | - | | do. | |
| 12 | Charles W. Wil | liams 26 | | | | da. | |
| 3 | Henry Rice, | 48 | | read, | Meth. | -da. | |
| 14 | eter Branham | | Farmer, | | | do. | |
| 15 | Mary " | w 'e 23 | | | | dia. | |
| | Rebecca ** | dir. 4 | | | | do. | 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 |
| 17 3 | John ** | son 3 | | | | do. | the second second |
| 18 | Mary " | dir. 2 | | | | do. | |
| | Samuel 44 | sm] | | 1 | | du. | |
| Ols | Levi Lewis, | 31 | Farmer, | | | do. | |
| 1 | Pendleton Co | | | | | | . 11114 |
| 1 | Martha - r n'en | . 22 | | read, | | do. | L-m |
| 10 | Frederick Ca , | F.G. | | | | do. | |
| | Mary Lewis, | 24 | France | mand ! | Mark | | |
| | John Willis, | 67 | Farmer, | read, | Meth. | do. | Don Los Ma Cont |
| 4 3 | Mary " | wife 35 | - | do. | | Sure, | Em. by Mr. Stack |
| 5 1 | Anne " | dir. 20 | | read& write | | Free. | |
| | Eleming Jordon | | | | | da. | |
| | Margaret | | | | | | Pur.by her husb'd |
| | Charles Sabry, | | Cab'tmak'r | | | Free. | , |
| | | | | | | | |

| | Names. | | Occupation | Education | n. Religion | Born. | Remarks. |
|---------|--------------------------------|------|------------|-------------|-------------|--------|--|
| No. | | Age. | | | | slave | |
| 110 | John Griggs, son | | Farmer, | | | Free | |
| 3 2 2 1 | Robert 66 65 | 23 | do. | read& writ | e | do. | |
| 112 | James " " | 15 | Libert | | | do. | |
| 113 | Benjamin " | 14 | | | | da. | |
| 114 | David 4 4 | 12 | | 15.00 | 1 | do. | |
| 115 | Rebecca " dtr. | | | 10 1 - 10 | 1 | do. | |
| 110 | Lee Jesserson, | 24 | | | | da. | 1 1 |
| 11/ | Sarah Jane " wife | 18 | | | 1 | do. | |
| 110 | Charles W. " son | | | | | do. | 1 |
| 119 | | 31 | | | | do. | 1 1000000000000000000000000000000000000 |
| 1011 | Mary " dtr. | 9 | | | 1 | do. | the late of the la |
| 100 8 | Henry 66 son Martha 66 dtr. | 2 | | | | do. | |
| 1021 | | 5 | | | | do. | |
| | Inna " " | 3 | | | | do. | |
| 195 6 | | 2 | | | | do. | |
| 26 1 | | 56 D | lacksmith | read& write | | do. | |
| 27 1 | | | | | | do. | 1-7 |
| 28 F | | 9 | | | | do. | THE RESERVE |
| 20 1 | ohn Murry, | 4 | | | | do, | 1 |
| 30 C | | 2 | | | | do. | |
| 31 1 | | | Engineer, | | | eles. | |
| | lary " wife 3 | | angineer, | read, | Epis pal | Slave, | Pur. himself. |
| 33 G | eo ge 44 son | | | | Baptist, | de. | Par. by her husb's |
| | 20 80 | | - | | | do. | Emancipated b |
| 34 F | anny " dtr. | 2 | | | | ** | D. W. Barton. |
| 35 F | rederick Taggart, 3 | | | - | | Free, | |
| 1 | a pour i | 7 | | | | Slave. | Em. by Rev. D. |
| 36 E | lijah Johnson, 2 | 5 | | | | E3 | W. Hill. |
| E | lizabeth City, N. C | 1 | | 1 | | Free, | |
| 37 Jo | hn Morris, 5 | 1 1 | Farmer, | - 1 | Meth. | do. | |
| 18 H | enry Morris, 2: | | do. | rend. | Meta. | do. | |
| 19 G | rice Guilford, 2! | | rpenter, | rema, | Baptist, | dis. | |
| 10 Jo | hn Cartwright, 2: | | armer, | | Dajaist, | do. | |
| I Sa | bra Bo ues, 30 | | Cook, | | Meth. | do. | |
| 2 M. | ary Robbins. 91 | V | Vasher, | read. | Maccii. | do. | |
| 3 Tu | illy M rris, 21 | | , | | | do. | |
| Ed | gecomb Ca , N. C. | | | | | G17. | |
| 4 Sa | rah Nettles, 65 | | | | 15 | Shree | Em. by J. Nettles. |
| 5 W | ashington " son 24 | | armer, | | | des. | do. |
| 6 W | edley 44 44 20 | | | | | do. | do. |
| 7 La | | | | | | do. | do. |
| Sai | ah N. " gr. " 3 | | | - | | do. | · da. |
| | re Ann Jones, 1 | | | | | do. | 55 mg |

Norg-These 149, added to the number previously sent, 6,484, make 6,533 emigrants sent to Liberia by the American Colonization Society, and its auxiliaries.

Letter from Desertine Tippon Harris, Esq.

Monsoyia, Monsoyia, to you by that ressel, a word concerning Monsoyia, May 27, 1851.

Rev. and Dear Sir: The sailing of the "Sea Mew," presents an one runnity, which I accept to address you a line.

I-was so closely pressed for time just prior to the departure of the "Liberia Packet," that I did not say in my letter by of State and the President of the United

to the measure, and would exert all the influence in their power, consistent with the policy of the United States to effect it. I am aware of the "peculiarities" that this question is most likely to excite by its agitation in your Government; yet, notwithstanding, a sound and practical policy would dictate the recognition of Liberia by the United States and the stipulations of a treaty of amity and commerce based upon strict reciprocity. There are seve-ral reasons affording, in my opinion, etrong arguments in lavor of the act, which are here briefly noticed. And first-The recollection of past services rendered to the Republic of America in her infancy, to give her a footing upon the platform of nations, by Africans and the descendants of Africa, some of whom, and their children are now Liberians-are facts that strongly claim for themselves a fair and impartial consideration. These services have not yet been repaid. Promises of freedom to many who bore arms in your defence when struggling for your rights against the powers of a formidable nation, were not redeemed. Many fought, bled, and died, others were wounded for life, and are still unpensioned Liberia now stands forth and loudly calls for your comity-for your friendship; will you deny her even this request. It is now eminently within your power to requite somewhat for these good offices rendered when most needed, and therefore the more important, by a trank acknowledgment of what exists in fact, and what will and must be felt even by those who may not prove thus friendly-a fice and independent State! It is the duty and privilege of the United States to, and it would be very wrong if she did not now by this public act, prove what she has so often asserted in regard to the moral relations which she sustains towards domestic slavery within her bosom. Verbum sal.

Second-The necessity of the subsistence of good feelings and a good understanding between the two countries, is an argument in favor of the measure.

What would so signally manifest to the civilized world, and especially to Liberia, the national sympathy in practice, which the United States have professed in theory. towards the infant Republic, as a manly recognition at this time must certainly ensure? Marked disrespect offered by one individual to another, can have but one effect-the alienation of the good feelings and kindly regards of the slighted, and perhaps injured individual, from the one

States, who express themselves favorable [] who offered the slight or injury. The same cause invariably produces the same effect, whether upon a larger or smaller scale of operation. So in relation to the two Republics. If the United States by refusing to accede to the recognition of the independence of Liberia, offers her a national indignity, it can only produce the same effect that a like cause would produce in the case of two individuals, if the conduct be different, be friendly and sympathetic, the feelings produced will partake of the same character : and if the two Republics act thus, they will mutually promote each others interest; a result which, in the very nature of things, will not and cannot be expected unless a mutually friendly course be pursued. Liberia is a jealous and a sensitive nation, and is not sufficiently regardless of her national honor to yield one tittle more to, than she receives from another; and in this, I am confident the United States are equally coreful. Reciprocal action, it may be expected, will be sedulously regarded by Liberia, and you are aware that hostility to each others interests, and embittered feelings towards each others general welfare, can result in no good to either of the Repub-

Third-The inducements it would hold forth, conducive to the premotion of an integral emigration from the United States to Laberia, may not be regarded as an insignificant argument in favor of the recogni-

That the presence of so large a community of people in the United States as the colored class compose-where the laws and popular sentiments are frowning upon, and in many places severely oppressing themand which people too, are, in their caste, interests, privileges and feelings, so entirely dissimilar from the constitutional components of that government, is calculated to be injurious to all classes, yet, more injurious to the weak and denisen class, and yet, perhaps, most injurious to the weaker portion of said class, is regarded as a stubborn fact, supported by var.ous and good political and social reasons. It is also a fact, and equally clear too, that for the United States to resort to coercive measures to rid herself of this class, would be a piece of injustice un uralleled, while their emigration to Liberta, of their own accord, would enure to their benefit, and inspire within them feelings of respect for the government and people, who aided in any way the acquisition of their benefits they would enjoy.

Now, it is known, that such an emigra-

tion materially depends upon the actions | not be considered idle for me to assert that that may be had upon this question by your government. If Liberia be recog-nised by you, your most sanguine hopes will be realized in the willing emigration of the free people of color of the United States, to Liberia; and gradually others will be made free for the same purpose; and thus you will honestly, justly, and with the design of bettering their condition, get rid of a class of people the most unfortunate in their present condition, of any known in history. Not to recognise Liberra, however, by the United States, will be a sure means of preventing those happy results, and may entail consequences opposite and disastrous.

Fourthly-The certain extension of our dumain-the increase of our population-the growth of arts and sciences among us, are considerations of importance in favor of the measure I here commence by saying, now is the favorable moment for action by the United States Government. Liberia has been, and is now being felt, like Hercules in his cradle. England, France, and Prussis, have acted promptly and wisely; they know that Liberia is destined at no very distant period, Colossus-like, to stand astride this vast continent, and their policy dictates them a course which it is likely they will have reasons to regret. And why then will you stand aloof, and be content at seeing your rivals possess all of what you may rightfully have a large share?

The affinity between our institutionsthe oneness of our aim-the sameness of political purpose, are feelings and principles which should be mutually grafted into the national interests and foreign policies of the United States and Liberia.

That we will continue to stretch out, is certainly so obvious from what we have done that it amounts to the highest degree of probability. Look at what has been accomplished in three years? At the time of the political change in the Government of Liberia our coastwise territory by actual purchase did not extend farther northwest than Little Cape Mount, nor farther southeast than the Grand Cestors country, (excluding the intermediate spots not then purchased,) a line of not 200 miles in extent; now our borders are, on the northwest, at the southern limit of Gallinas : and on the southeast, within a few miles of Cape Palmas-in extent near 400 milesand we have territory on our northwest, by political jurisdiction, or pre-emption, that we do not yet possess by purchase; and in 1860 we shall have added 1000 miles more to our domains, for the ratio will double every five years for every twenty-

five years to come, at least.

With an increase of territory we will have an increase of population. In President Roberts' inaugural address, January, 1848, it is stated that the population of Liberia at that time amounted to about 80,000 souls, of whom about 5,000 were colonists. Since that period the population has increased to over 200 000 souls, in which number there are more than 8,000 colonists : thus the increase of population in less than three years has been nearly equal to the entire population for twenty-five years preceding the declaration of independence, (which proves to a demonstration the superiority in point of influence, &c., of the Republic of Liberia, over the colony of Liberia,) and from this ratio, it is deducible that in 1860, the population of Liberia will exceed 800,000 souls, in which number there will be over 30,000 colonists. I assert this as a political fact, provable by the same course of reasoning and deductions that other such facts are proved. There were more colonists in Liberia in 1848, than at any period prior to that date, at that time the number was estimated at 5,000; in 1850, two years thereafter, the number was estimated at 8,000, showing in two years only, an increase over the first number equal to eight over five, or a three-fifths improvement in the population. During the first of these two years, the increase could not have exceeded 1,100; but during the last year the increase was nearly double that of the first year. There are five causes for this : first, the means of human su sistence have been increased more abundantly than at any time before; secondly, immigrations are larger and more frequent now than before; thirdly, and fourthly, marriages have become much more frequent, and births more constant; and, Effhly, mortali-These causes ty is comparatively small. will continue to exist and operate for a considerable time yet, and will make the ratio of increase in our population as seven to four of every two years that will precede the estimated year of active influx.

That arts and sciences will increase among us is very certain. High schools and seminaries are here, and soon we will have a college, which institutions will give tone and vigor to the nation, and spread their influence far and wide. Improvefrom this increase in three years it may ments have been made in agriculture,

[.] We think the author's figures are rather too large.

ise much good to the country.

Another and a last argument, and one that, by the United States, may be considered more important than the others is, that commercial considerations present an argument of the first magnitude in favor of the recognition of the independence of Liberia by the United States of North America.

Our commerce increases almost daily, and must continue so to do for a long time yet, before it shall fluctuate. And those who nowavail themselves of its benefits, and assist in its more permanent and flattering establishment, will then enjoy in preference those benefits that will arise there-

England was receives her annual millions from Africa, by means of an interesting commerce. France, too, is following in her wake. The United States may find a ready market here for her cheap manufactures of all kinds; (which I hope, however, will not be the case very long;) her pork, leef, bacon, flour, tobacco, and other articles of growth, also, will be received by us; for which we can give in exchange, our coffee, arrow-root, ginger, pepper, palm-oil, camwood, ivory, and other valuable products of the country. These benefits may not be expected to accrue from us to another nation, by whom we are not regarded as worthy of comity and national respect; nor so far as

architecture, and manufactures, that prom- | her individual action is concerned, admitted as a sister into the community of nations.

The Liberians are a working people, and are in possession of the means of their own prosperity, and if used will as certainly produce their effect as that life will produce motion. And if thus we fall back upon our own resources, as we may justly do, and shut our doors against all that is American, even as America in the incipiency and progress of her revolutionary struggles shut her doors against all that was British, thereby bringing Britain to those terms that no other means were considered equalty capable of accomplishing, we will be but acting politic, and in accordance with precedent.

These are a few of my views calmly, plainly, and succinctly stated, upon the grave, important, and to us, all-absorbing subjects of the recognition of the Indepence of the Republic of Liberia by the United States of North America.

Our affairs are moving forward peaceably and prosperously. Now the election is over, the community and nation enjoys wanted quietude and peace. We are at peace with the world, and which is better. at peace with ourselves!

Believe me, with high considerations, sir. Your obedient humble servant. DESERLINE TIPPON HARRIS.

REV. WM. McLAIN, Col. Rosans, W. City, D. C.

Items of Intelligence.

WILL OF DR. JOSIAH SHEDD, LATE OF PEACHAM, Vr - We learn that Dr. Shedd has left the following tegacies to the following Benevolent Societies :

To A. B. C. for Foreign Missions \$5,000 American Home Missionary Society 4,000

Coloniz..tien 4,000 66 Tract 64 2,000 66 66 Bible 2,000 Caledonia County Grammar School 2,000

VA. CONFERENCE OF THE M. E. CHURCH, South .- The annual meeting of this Conference has just concluded its session in the neighboring city of Alexandria. Some eighty or ninety ministers were present, and we are informed that a spirit of harmony and carnest resolution in the holy cause to which they are devoted animated their The venerable counsels and debates. Bishop Andrews presided. We are hapto know that the subject of African Colonization was referred to a committee of this body, who through their chairman, the Rev. Mr. Rozzer, made the fol-

lowing report: "Your Committee, appointed in behalf of the Colonization cause, respectfully beg leave to report; That recognizing clearly, as they do, the missionary aspect of African Colonization, and the special interposition of Divine Providence in the enterprise to introduce the habits of civilized peace among the ignorant and degraded aborigines; and that amid the exciting elements of party epirit and sectional jealousies which threaten to interrupt our political harmony and disturb the affairs of our great Republic, regarding as they do the Colonization cause as common ground on which the Church and the State may unite, not only to avert great evils from our own nation, but greatly to facilitate the redemption of Africa; and believing as they do that the free colored people in our country can never enjoy equal imの 日 の日 で も 一 で 自 ひ ー カー

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munities with the whites, we propose to the Conference that they adopt the following resolutions:

couragement from the Verginia Annual Conference.

"2. Resolved, That we recommend the "1. Resolved. That we regard the en-terprise of African Colonization as the most feasible plan to meliorate the condition of the African race, and as worthy of en-

Receipts of the American Colonization Society,

From the 20th of October, to the 20th of November, 1851.

| NEW HAMPSHIRE. Meredith Bridge—From the Congregational Church, by Rev. E. J. Lane, Tr. Stafford Conf CONNECTICUT. By Rev. John Orcuut:— East Haddam—Rev. Isnac Parsons, §4.50; Mrs. Anne Cone, §3; W. D. Shipman, Esq., Mrs. Polly Lew s., each §2; J. C. Palmer, Esq., Wm. Palmer, L. Boardman, T. Green, R. W. Chapman, S. N. Williams, S. Tyler, H. S. Tyler, Dr. W.E. Nichols, R. S. Pratt, A. Day, Wm. Parsinged J. Stitters | 5 00 | ton, each 50 cents; Mrs. P. Meigs, Miss Mary E. Meigs, Cash, each 25 cents; to consti- tute the Rev. Samuel N. Shep- ard a life member of the Am. Col. Soc. Guilford—F. R. Griffin, 310; Joel Tuttle, \$5; Samuel Fowler, \$3; S. Graves, \$2; Jasper Morse, A. S. Fowler, Comfort Starr, Joel Davis, Cash, Dr. A. Tal- cott, S. C. Johnson, R. Stone, M. Bradley, each \$1; Miss M. A. Lee, 50 cents, Cash 25 cts. | 42 25 |
|---|------------------------|---|--|
| Wm. Brainard, J. Silliman, | | PENNSYLVANIA. | 135 57 |
| each \$1; J. Hutchins, Wm. Palmer, Geo. Higgins, Geo. E. | | | |
| Goodspeed, Orin Chapman, Miss E. Cone, W. H. Good- | | Philadelphia—Pennsylvania Colonization Society | 500 00 |
| speed, Mrs. H. Brainard, each | | Triadelphia-Mrs. Mary Brown. | 10 00 |
| 50 cents; D. S. Chapman, G. Higgins, G. Douglas, M. H. | | NORTH CAROLINA. | |
| Silliman, D. Williams, S. Belden, J. C. Chapman, Miss M. M. Taylor, each 25 cents; to constitute the Rev. Isaac Parsons a life member of the Am. Col. Soc | 30 50 7 00 26 07 | By Rev. Jesse Rankin:— Mecklenburgh Co.—Rev. A. L. Watts, \$3: David Paterson, Hugh Wilson, John Orr, J. H. Stuart, R. Morrison, each \$1; R. King, S. A. Cosby, each \$2; W. S. Pharr, 50 cents Salisbury—Cash, Cash, each 50 cents Gold Hill—C. B. Rice, \$2; Cash 50 cents Albemarle—Daniel Freeman, \$3; P. H. Woolly, \$2: J. M. Mc- Corkle, S. C. Freeman, J. O. Ross, each \$1. Wadesborough—W. E. Tooy, \$3; H. Lance, R. T. Hall, each \$2; Rev. C.S. Walker, S. H. Smith, S.D. Waynick, A friend, ea. \$1 Richmond Co.—W. L. Steele, \$3; Hampton Legrand, T. Little, J. P. Little, W. B. Cole, J. W. Covington, each \$2. P. N. Stanback, Cash, Cush, each \$1. Laurel Hill Con.—gation—J. Fairly, \$5; M. McIntosh, \$3; D. Johnson, Mrs. M. Living- | 12 50 1 00 2 50 8 00 11 00 |

| - Andrews Commission | mound | | | - |
|--|---------|--|------|-----|
| ston, each \$2; Mrs. C. White, | | MASSACHUSETTS By Rev. Jos. | | |
| J. McNeill, each 31; Wm. B. | | Tracy:-Milford-P. P. Park- | | |
| McMillan, \$3: John McNeill, | | hurst, to Aug , '51, \$1. Town- | | |
| \$2; A. McMillan, Rev. H. | | send-Joel Adam , to July, '52, | | |
| McLaurin, Rev. John Monroe, | | send—Joel Adams, to July, '52, \$3; Polly Giles, to Nov. '52, | | |
| each \$1; J. A. McKay, A. | | 1 81. 84. Bererly-Hon Athert | | |
| Patterson, John H. McLean, | | Thorndike, to Jan. '52, \$7; | | |
| A. Monroe, P. T. Roper, John | | Hon. John Safford, to Jan. '52, | | |
| Patter on e c' 50 cents; Mer. | | \$5.55; Edward Burley, to Jan. | | |
| Margares McIntosh, \$3 | 44 00 | 52, \$5.25; Cast. Heavy Lar- | | |
| Robeson County - Centre Congrega- | | com, to Jan. '52, \$5.50. Med- way Village Mrs. Achsah | | |
| fion: - Dr. A. D. McLean, \$5; | | way Village Mrs. Achsah | | |
| A. McLean, A. Smith, M. Pur- | | Fisher, to July, '52, \$1. Salem - Hon. D. A. White, to Jan. | | |
| cell, J. B. McCallum, J. Mc- | | - Hon. D. A. White, to Jan. | | |
| Neill, James McLean, John | | DJ. SJ. Millettle-Mis. Lovi- | | |
| McLean, each \$2: Rev. F. K. | | na Benson, to Nov. '52, \$1 | 35 | 00 |
| Nash, J. Melnnis, A. Watson, A. McLan, Mrs. A. Whitted, | | ConnecticutBy Rev. John | | |
| A. McLan, Mrs. A Whitted, | | Orcutt: - Saybook - George H. | | |
| T. Bethen, J. McEachan, Miss | | Chapman, to Oct. '52, \$1. Guilford - Wm. Fandkner, Esq., | | |
| B. Murphy, E. McCallum, A. | | Guilford - Wm. Faulkver, Esq., | | |
| S. Baker, J. McNar, Mrs A. | | to Oct '52, \$1 | 2 | 00 |
| Sellers, N. McNair, D. W. | | NORTH CAROLINA Fry tteville- | | |
| McLean, A. McLean, M. C. | | By Rev. Jesse Rankin: - Wm. | | |
| McNair, Col. A. McKay, each | | S. Taylor, to Nov. 32, 81. | | |
| \$1; Thom F. Elerle, H. Leach, | | Lumberton -Robert E. Troy, | | |
| M. McKenzie, each 50 cents; | | Esq., to Nov. '52, \$1 | 2 | 0.0 |
| Mrs. E. McKny, 35 cents; | | Kentucay Henderson Isaac | | |
| Mrs. S. Morrison, 30 cents, | | Sheffer, to 1 Oct. '52 | 1 | 00 |
| Cash 25 cents, \$38 40. Bethel | | | - | |
| Congregation-Rev Hector Mc- | | Onto Xenia - Py C. W James | | |
| Neill, Sto; J. Gilchrist, \$4; P. | | Esq.:—James Grady, Esq., to Jan. '52, §3. Talmadge—Dr. | | |
| McRae, Alex Purrell, each \$1; | | D. France to Dec 151 at 50 | | |
| A. McMillan, J. H. McMillan, | | D. Upson, to Dec. '51, \$4.50. | | |
| each 50 cents; John McKae, | - | Elyria-H. Ely, to Dec. '51, | | |
| \$2;-\$19.00 | 57 40 | \$1.50. Pa is - L. Cox, to Jan. | | |
| - | | 52, \$4.50. Narwalk-John R. | | |
| | 136 40 | Osborn, to Jan. 52, 53. Cin- cinnali-H. J. Shaw, to Nov. | | |
| OHIO. | | | 17 | 50 |
| Putnam-Zanesvi le and Putnam | | 52, \$1 | 2.0 | 20 |
| Col. Society, by H. Safford, | | INDIANA Eugene-J. Groendyke, | | |
| Esq., Sec and Treas | 150 00 | to May, '51 | 1 | 00 |
| Xenia-Green County Col. Soc., | | ILLINOIS Elk Grave-F. T. | | |
| \$27.73; Bell Brook Pres, Con- | | Miner, Esq , to Jan. '52 | 5 | 00 |
| gregation, Rev. John Shields, | | Mississippi Rudney - Miss Su- | | |
| Pastor, 54.10; Associate Re- | | san McGill, to Nov. '52, by | | |
| formed Congregation in Xenia, | | Dr. Guy, through David Chris- | | |
| Rev. R. D. Har er, Pastor, | | | 1 | 00 |
| \$11.17; Balance of legacy left | | ty, Esq | * | 00 |
| the Am. Col. Soc. by the late | | Missouri Palmyr - S. T. Glo- | | 00 |
| Mrs. Margaret McCleland, | | ver, to July, 'St | 9 | 00 |
| \$82, by James Gowdy, Trens. Green County Col. Soc | 125 00 | MichiganAnn Achar - By C. | | |
| Granvil e-Sereno Wright, Esq, | 123 00 | W. James, Esq.:-Prof. G. P. | | |
| | 10 00 | Williams, to Dec. '51, \$4.50. | | |
| ennual life subscription | | Sylvan-W. Bu k, to Aug. '51, | | |
| | 285 00 | \$3. Cold Water - E. G. Fuller, | | |
| The Contaborium 1 | 021 02 | to Oct. '52, \$3 | 10 | 50 |
| Total Contributions 1 | 9011 21 | - | | |
| FOR REPOSITORY. | | Total Repository | | |
| New HAMSBURE, - Gilsum-Rev. | | Total Contributions1 | ,071 | 97 |
| Mr. Hayes, to Nov. 1852, by | | | 4.00 | |
| Rev. Seth S. Arnold | 1 00 | Aggregate Amount | ,132 | 97 |
| ATOM SOUTH OF SELECTION OF SECURE | 1 00 | - | | - |
| | | | | |





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THE

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Vol. XXVII.

JANUARY, 1851.

No. 1.

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We trust that our friends will consider it worth while for them to examine their old pamphlets, to ascertain whether they can supply our need in any of these particulars.

Annual Meeting of the Am. Col. Society.

The next Annual Meeting of the American Colonization Society will be held in this city, on the third Tuesday, 21st day of January, 1851, at 7 o'clock, P. M. The Board of Directors will meet the same day at 12 o'clock, M. Auxiliary Societies will please appoint delegates. Life Directors are requested to be present.

Next Vessel for Liberia.

-A vessel will sail from New Orleans with emigrants for Liberia on the 20th inst.

Letters forwarded to Thomas Allen Clarke, Esq., Secretary Louisiana Col. Soc.,
post paid, will be forwarded.

Vessel from Norfolk, Va.

We propose to send a vessel from Norfolk, Va. with emigrants to Liberia, to sail about 1st March next. Early notice is desired of persons wishing a passage at that time—Freight will be taken at the usual rates, if application is made soon.

Any further information may be obtained from the Secretary.

Vessel from Savannah, Ga.

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Address the Secretary.

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| HERMAN CAMP, Esq., New York, | 65 |) SOLOMON STURGES, ONE, | 60 1 | |

EXTRACT FROM THE CONSTITUTION OF THE A. C. SOCIETY.

"ART. 5. There shall be a board of Directors, composed of the Directors for life, and of delegates from the several State Societies and societies for the District of Columbia and Territories of the United States. Each of such societies shall be entitled to one Delegate for every five hundred dollars paid into the treasury of this Society within the year previous to the annual meeting."

PRESIDENT.
How. HENRY CLAY,
SECRETARY AND TREASURER.
REV. W. McLAIN.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE!
MATTHEW ST. C. CLARKE, Eag.

MATTHEW ST. C. CLARKE, Eaq. HARVEY LINDSLY, M. D. How. ELISHA WHITTLESEY. JOSEPH H. BRADLEY, Esq. A. O. DAYTON, Esq. Rev. J. S. BACON, D. D. WILLIAM GUNTON, Esq.



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Vol. XXVII.

FEBRUARY, 1851.

No. 2.

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RECORDING SECRETARY.

J. W. LUGENBEEL, M. D.

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MARCH, 1851.

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| THOMAS R. HAZZARD, Esq., R. J. | DAVID HUNT, Esq., " " |
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Vol. XXVII.

APRIL, 1851.

No. 4.

CONTENTS.

| Latest intelligence from Liberia, | | | 97 | h | Speech of Hon. H. Clay, 10 | 05 |
|-----------------------------------|---|---|-----|---|---|----|
| Letters from Liberia, | | * | 98 | Ш | Annual Message of President Roberts, 11 | 14 |
| Sailing of the Brig Alida, | * | | 104 | н | Receipts, | 25 |

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We trust that our friends will consider it worth while for them to examine their old pamphlets, to ascertain whether they can supply our need in any of these particulars.

We propose to send a vessel from Norfolk, Va. with emigrants to Liberia, to sail about 1st June next. Early notice is desired of persons wishing a passage at that time—Freight will be taken at the usual rates, if application is made soon.

Any further information may be obtained from the Secretary.

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| Hon. THOS. W. WILLIAMS, Conn., | 66 | STEPH. DUNCAN, M. D., Natches, Mis | B. 66 |
| Rev. L. BACON, D. D., | 66 | JOHN MURDOCK, Esq., Miss., | 66 |
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| | 26 | NICHOLAS MILLS, Fa., | 66 |
| HERMAN CAMP, Esq., New York, | es. | SOLOMON STURGES, Ohio, | 66 |

EXTRACT FROM THE CONSTITUTION OF THE A. C. SOCIETY.

"ART. 5. There shall be a board of Directors, composed of the Directors for life, and of delegates from the several State Societies and societies for the District of Columbia and Territories of the United States. Each of such societies shall be entitled to one Delegate for every five hundred dollars paid into the treasury of this Society within the year previous to the annual meeting."

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REV. W. McLAIN.

RECORDING SECRETARY. J. W. LUGENBEEL, M. D.

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Terms.-One Dollar per Year.



THE

AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

Vol. XXVII.

MAY, 1851.

No. 5.

CONTENTS.

| The Black Race 199 Free Blacks Sailing of Barque Baltimore 146 List of Emig Sketches of Liberia 147 Do. Bequests 147 Notice of Rv. Miss Waldo's will 148 Good advice Free Liberia 148 Free Negroe | rants per Brig Alida 15 per Barque Baltimore 15 Dr. Breckenridge's address 15 s in Delaware 15 |
|---|--|
| Bequests | Dr. Breckenridge's address 15 |
| Miss Waldo's will 148 Good advice | 15 |
| | |
| The Slave Trade | |
| Alexander High School 148 Receipts at 7 | |
| Emigration to Liberia 140 Receipts of | Am. Col. Bociety 150 |

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From Liberia.

AFTER our present number had gone to press, we received, by the Brig Halcyon of New York, letters from several persons in Liberia; from which we learn that everything was going on quietly and prosperously in the Republic; and that the Liberia Packet, which sailed from Baltimore on the 21st December last, arrived at Monrovia on the 25th January. The emigrants sent by the Am. Col. Society had all been safely landed at Bassa.

In our next number we shall probably publish some of these letters, together with extracts from late numbers of the Liberia Herald.

The arrival of the Liberia Packet is now (April 28th,) daily expected.

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THE

AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

Vol. XXVII.

JUNE, 1851.

No. 6.

CONTENTS.

| College in Liberia. | | 0 | 161 | Letter of the Rev. John Seve | 18 |
|---------------------|------|-------|-----|---------------------------------------|----|
| Liberia and Slavery | | 0 | 179 | Items from the Liberia Herald | 18 |
| | | | | Receipts of the American Colonization | |
| | | | | Bociety | |

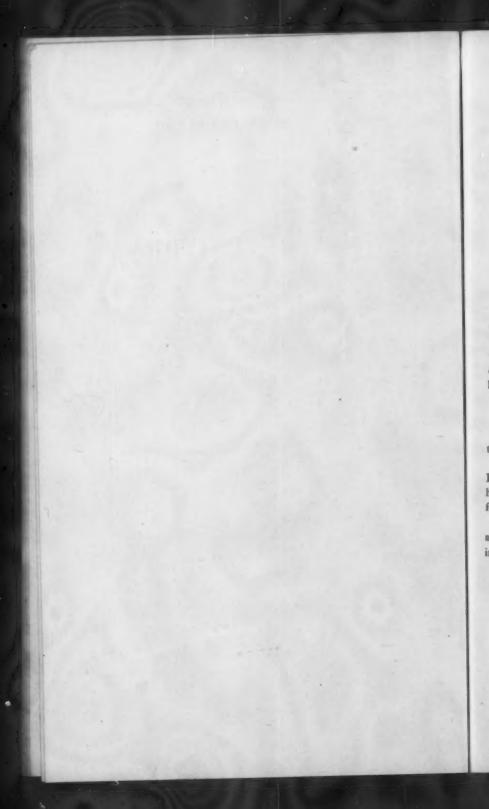
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To our Correspondents.

We have on hand a long and interesting letter from Captain A. H. Foote, of the U. S. Navy, now cruising on the Western Coast of Africa, which was received the latter part of February, but which has been unavoidably crowded out of the subsequent numbers of the Repository.

We have also a very interesting letter from Thomas Rutherford, Esq., of Richmond, Va. Both of these letters we hope to be able to publish in the next number.

For Liberia.

The Liberia Packet will sail from Baltimore, on her tenth voyage, about the 1st of July. All persons who wish to emigrate to Liberia in this vessel, will please give us immediate notice.

Persons wishing to send freight to Liberia, will address the Agent of the Packet Company, Dr. James Hall, Colonization Office, Baltimore, Md.

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AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

Vol. XXVII.

0

8

JULY, 1851.

No. 7.

CONTENTS.

| Colonization—Its true position, &c 193 Mediation of the Liberiau Government 194 | The Co |
|--|----------|
| Anniversary of N. Y. State Col. Society 197 | Free N |
| Mass. Col. Society . 198 | Charles |
| Missouri Col. Society . 198 | A good |
| Action of the Baltimore Conference of | Benevo |
| the M. E. Church, with reference to | The Co |
| Colonization 198 | African |
| Letter from H. Teage, Esq 199 | Letter i |
| Vote of thanks by the Liberia Legisla- | Shape o |
| ture to S. Gurney, Eeq., London . 900 | Letter f |
| A short Sermon | Letter f |
| | |

| The College of Liber | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|-------|
| Letter from Liberia | | * | | | | | * | 203 |
| Free Negroes and Co | olon | dza | tio | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 204 |
| Charles Yancey . | | | | | | | | |
| A good mode of mak | ting | a | ch | ear | fe | nc | 8 | 207 |
| Benevolence to the A | Mri | ean | R | ce | | 0. | | 208 |
| The Colonization of | free | bl | ac | kπ | | ń. | ĸ. | 209 |
| African geographical | | | | | | | | |
| Letter from West Af | rica | 1 | | | | ė | | 212 |
| Shape of Africa . | | | | | | | | |
| Letter from Thos. Rt | | | | | | | | |
| Letter from Capt. A. | H. | Fo | ote | , U | . 8 | . N | | 216 |
| Danning | | | | | | | | CHCNY |

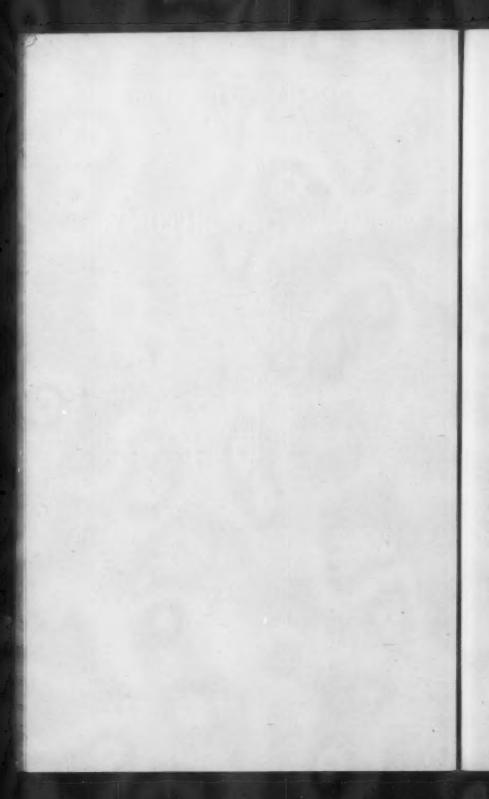
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Notice to Postmasters.

Extract from a letter from the 2d Assistant Postmaster General.

You are, therefore, authorized to say to the Postmaster of this City, and others interested, that a copy of your Journal has been submitted to the Postmaster General, and by his direction is to be classed as a newspaper in regard to postage.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FITZ HENRY WARREN,
REV. W. McLain,
2d Assistant

2d Assistant P. M. General.

Washington, D. C.

Terms.—One Dollar per Year.



THE

AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

Vol. XXVII.

AUGUST, 1851.

No. 8.

CONTENTS.

| Late from Liberia | | 96 |
|--------------------------------------|-----|-----|
| Letter from the Rev. J. Rambo , . | | 25 |
| Letter from J. S. Smith, M. D | | 26 |
| Letter from B. J. Drayton | | |
| Letter from Samuel Dabney Harris | | 923 |
| Letter from Robert F. Hill | | 22 |
| Letter from Abram Blacklidge | | 93 |
| An Act of the Legislature of Liberia | | 23 |
| First Annual Report of Va. Col. Soci | ety | 2 |
| Sailing of the Liberia Packet | | 94 |
| Swedish Colony on the Coast of Afr | ica | 24 |

| From Liberia | |
|--|-------|
| Extract from an Oration, by Hon. J. W. | |
| Miller | . 948 |
| An Interesting Case of Self-Emancipa | |
| tion | 250 |
| Connecticut State Colonization Societ | |
| American Colonization Society | . 951 |
| Colonization Movement | . 259 |
| Items from the Liberia Herald | . 259 |
| Receipts of the American Colonization | |
| Society | 055 |

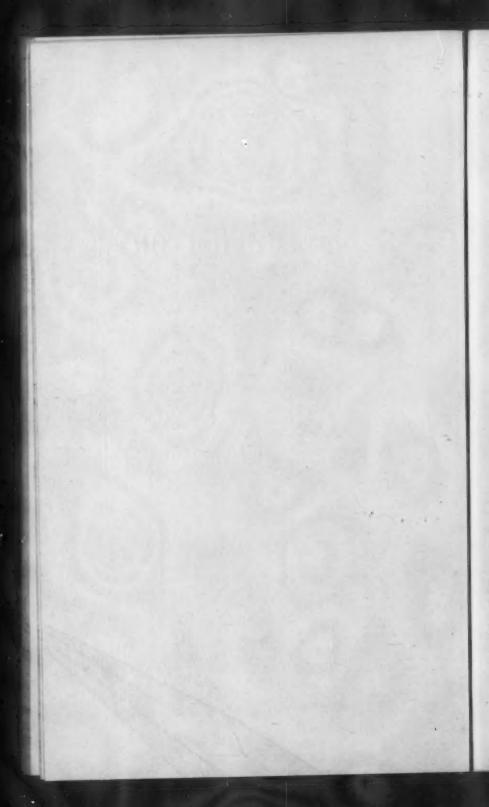
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"Art. 3. Every citizen of the United States who shall have paid to the funds of the Society the sum of one dollar, shall be a member of the Society for one year from the time of such payment. Any citizen who shall have paid the sum of thirty dollars, shall be a member for life. And any citizen paying the sum of one thousand dollars, shall be a Director for life. Foreigners may be made members by vote of the Society or of the Directors.

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"Art. 5. The Board shall annually appoint a Secretary, a Treasurer, and an Executive Committee of seven persons; all of whom shall ex officio, be honorary members of the Board, having a right to be present at its meetings and to take part in the transaction of its business; but they shall not vote, except as provided in article 7.

"Art. 7. The Board of Directors shall meet annually in Washington, immediately after the annual meeting of the Society, and at such other times and places as it shall appoint, or at the request of the Executive Committee. Seven Directors shall form a quorum. But if, at any annual meeting, or meeting regularly called, a less number be in attendance, then five members of the Executive Committee, with such Directors, not less than four, as may be present, shall constitute a Board, and have competent authority to transact any business of the Society; provided, however, that the Board thus constituted shall carry no question unless the vote be unanimous.

"Art. 8. The Executive Committee shall meet according to its own appointment, or at the call of the Secretary. This Committee shall have discretionary power to transact the business of the Society, subject only to such limitations as are found in its charter, in this Constitution, and in the votes that have been passed, or may hereafter be passed, by the Board of Directors. The Secretary and Treasurer shall be members of the Committee ex officio, with the right to deliberate, but not to vote. The Committee is authorized to fill all vacancies in its own body; to appoint a Secretary or Treasurer whenever such offices are vacant; and to appoint and direct such agents as may be necessary for the service of the Society. At every annual meeting, the Committee shall report their doings to the Society, and to the Board of Directors.

"Art. 9. This Constitution may be amended, upon a proposition to that effect by any of the Societies represented in the Board of Directors, transmitted to the Secretary, and published in the official paper of the Society, three months before the annual meeting; provided such amendment receive the sanction of two-thirds of the Board at its next annual meeting."

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The Repository will be sent gratuitously to every Clergyman who takes up annually a collection to aid the American Colonization Society.

To every person who contributes annually ten dollars, or more, to the Society.

To every life member of the Society :- the payment of thirty dollars constituting a life member.

To every person obtaining three, or more, new subscribers, and remitting the Money. Subscribers who may not be visited by any of our regular agents, will please remit to the Secretary and Treasurer of the Society, the amount of their subscription, in any kind of funds which may be most convenient to them; which will be acknowledged by mail, free of postage, and also in the succeeding number of the Repository.

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Vol. XXVII.

SEPTEMBER, 1851.

No. 9.

CONTENTS.

| The Free people of color in the Unite | ed | | 11 | Interio |
|---------------------------------------|------|-----|----|---------|
| States, | | 257 | 31 | Liberi |
| African Colonization, | - | 5.8 | | The C |
| Extracts of Letters from Liberia, | - | 265 | | Explo |
| College in Liberia, | | 271 | | Christ |
| Premium offered for the best Tract of | 300. | | | Eman |
| Emigration to Liberia, | * | 272 | | Weste |
| Liberia Missions, | | 272 | | List of |
| The American Colonization Society- | | | a: | froi |
| its objects, | * | 273 | | Receip |

| Interior of Africa, | - | - | | | 2 |
|----------------------|---------|--------|-----|-----|----|
| Liberia, - " | | | | | ĝ |
| The Colored Races | | - | * | | 2 |
| Exploration of the | Africa | River | i. | 100 | 2 |
| Christian Statesma | n, - | * | * | * | 2 |
| Emancipation, - | | - | | m. | 2 |
| Western Africa, - | | * . | - | - | 20 |
| List of Emigrants by | y the L | iberia | Pac | ket | |
| from Raltimore | - | | | | æ |

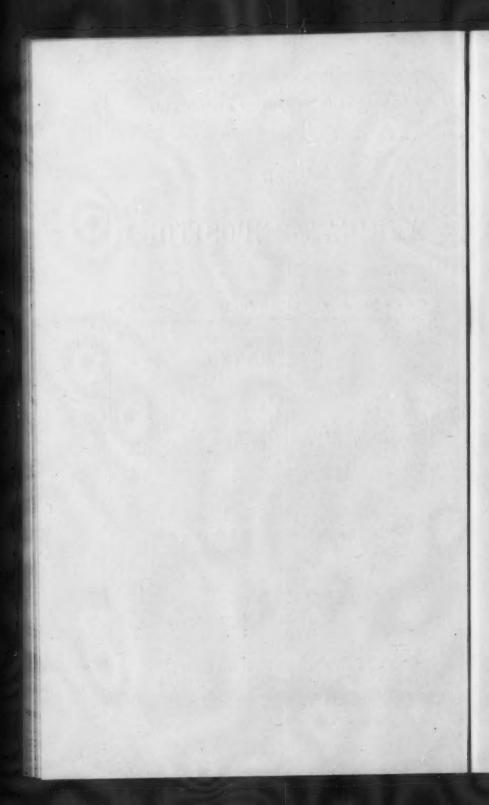
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Vol. XXVII.

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OCTOBER, 1851.

No. 10.

CONTENTS.

The Prospect - - 989
A handsome donation - 989
Liberias—From London and Edinburg - 983
The Republic of Liberia - 998
Tract on Colonization - 991
Condition of the Colored People - 302
Cape Mesurado - - 305
The Brazilian Slave Trade - 315
Receipts - 315
Receipts - 316
Receipts - 318

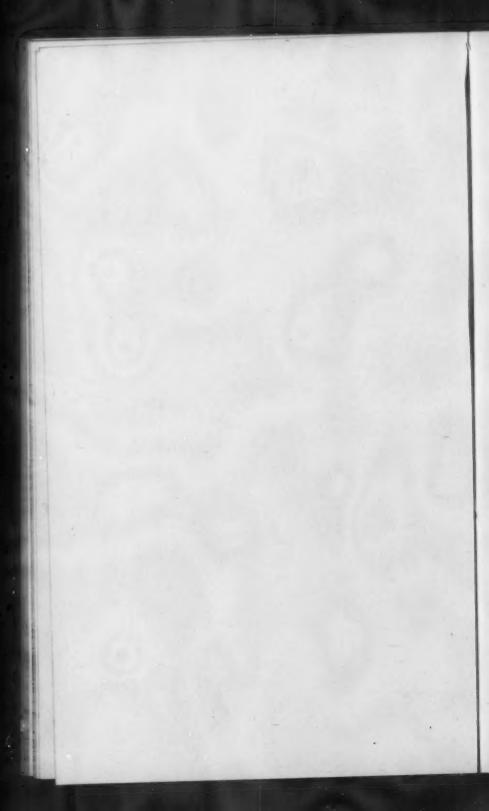
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NOVEMBER, 1851.

No. 11.

CONTENTS.

| The Free Colored People in New York | Letter from Connecticut Emigration to |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| City 301 | Liberia 33 |
| Death of Governor Russwurm 324 | A Railroad through the African |
| Death of Dr. James Moore 225 | Desert 33 |
| Emigration to Trinidad and Jamaica - 325 | Death of Rev. J. J Freeman 34 |
| Condition and Prospects of the Colored | Letter from Liberia 34 |
| Population in the Canadas 326 | Extract from the Address of B. C. |
| Letter from Capt. J. M. Cooper 327 | Clark, Esq., 34 |
| Letter from Liberia 329 | Analogy between the Anglo-American |
| The Colonization Cause in Connecticut | and the Liberian 34 |
| -Report of Rev. J. Oreutt 331 | African Colonization 340 |
| A Handsome Donation handsomely | Extinction of the Slave Trade 34 |
| made 334 | Vermont Colonization Society 34 |
| Good Testimony 334 | Colonisation 36 |
| The Free Colored People of the United | List of Emigrants 350 |
| States 337 | Receipts |

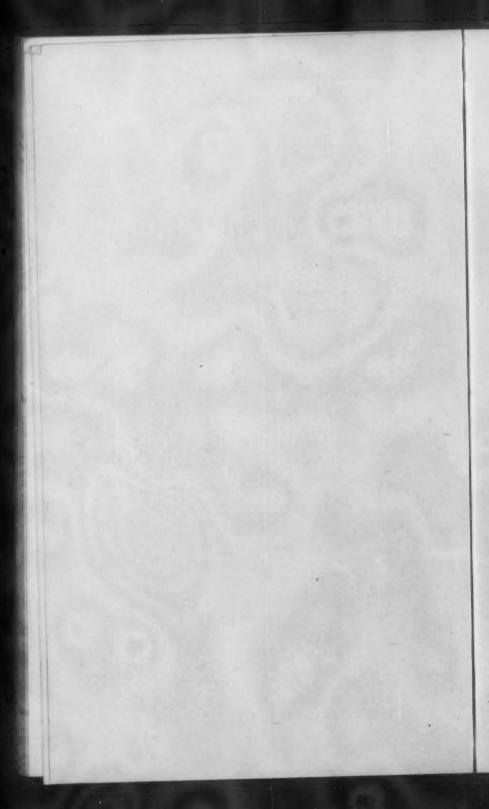
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Vol. XXVII.

DECEMBER, 1851.

No. 12.

CONTENTS.

| Close of the Volume - | - | | | 353 | Rev. Dr. Humphrey on Colonization . | |
|-----------------------------|------|-----|-----|-------|-------------------------------------|------|
| Next expeditions to Liberia | * | - | | 354 | List of Emigrants, by Barque Morman | |
| Sailing of the Morgan Dix, | from | Bal | li- | | Dix | 37 |
| more | - | * | - | 354 | Letter from D. T. Harris, Esq | . 37 |
| The late Gov. Russwurm | - | - | | | | 38 |
| Trinidad or Liberia - | | | - | 350 4 | Receipts | 38 |

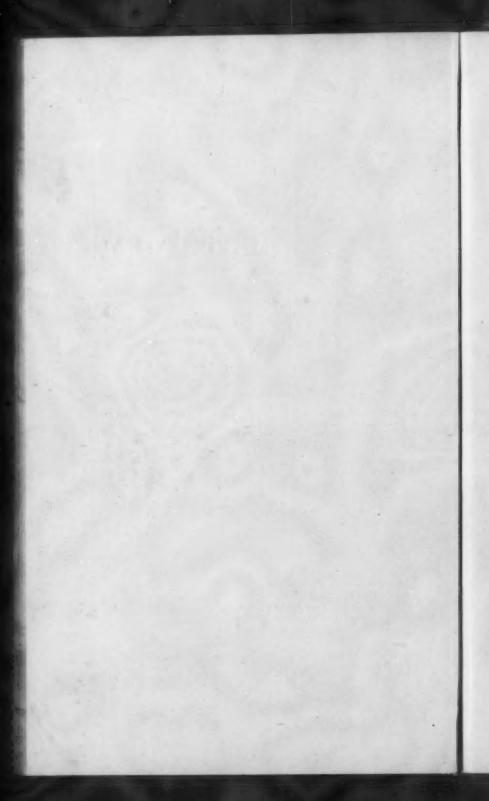
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Next Vessel for Liberia.

60

The Liberia Packet will sail from Baltimore for Liberia with emigrants the 31st inst. (December.) Persons intending to take passage in her, must be in Baltimore the day before. Application should be made immediately.

The Packet will touch at Savannah, Geo., and sail thence the 10th January, 1852. Emigrants wishing to go from South Carolina and Georgia, will please give notice early, and be in readiness in time.

Vessel from New Orleans.

We shall send a vessel from New Orleans for Liberia, to sail 10th January, 1852, of which all interested in the Southwest will please take notice. Emigrants on reaching New Orleans should report themselves to *Thomas Allen Clarke*, Esq., Secretary of the Louisiana State Colonization Society.

Our exchange papers will confer a great favor by copying the above notices.

Annual Meeting of the American Col. Society.

The next Annual Meeting of the American Colonization Society will be held in this city, on the third Tuesday, 20th day of January, 1852, at 7 o'clock, P. M. The Board of Directors will meet the same day at 12 o'clock, M. Auxiliary Societies will please appoint delegates. Life Directors are requested to be present.

Life Directors of the American Colonization Society.

| Rev. J. B. PINNEY, N. York, Life Di | rector. | A. G. PHELPS, Esq., New York, Life D | irector. |
|--------------------------------------|---------|--------------------------------------|----------|
| ELLIOT CRESSON, Esq., Pa., | 46 | STEPH. DUNCAN, M. D., Nutches, Miss | 1. 66 |
| Hon. THOS. W. WILLIAMS, Conn., | 65 | JOHN MURDOCK, Esq., Miss., | 66 |
| Rev. L. BACON, D. D., | 65 | JAMES RAILEY, Esq., 4 | 65 |
| FRANCIS GRIFFIN, Esq., Miss., | 62 | ALVAREZ FISH, Eaq., " | 66. |
| Gen. JOHN H. COCKE, Virginia, | 66 | DAVID HUNT, Esq., 81 | 66 |
| THOMAS R. HAZZARD, Esq., R. J. | 66 | JAMES BOORMAN, Enq. New York, | 61. |
| Rev. E. BURGESS, D. D., Mass., | 65 | CHARLES BREWER, Esq., Pa., | 61 |
| JONA. COIT, Esq., New London, Conn., | 66 | NICHOLAS MILLS, Eq., Va., | 6 |
| HERMAN CAMP, Eaq., New York, | 05 | SOLOMON STURGES, Enq., Ohio, | 66 |
| Rev. W. McLAIN, Washington, | es | HENRY STODDARD, Esq., Ohio, | 06 |

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